

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
Misty, with brightening later. Temp. 50-57.  
(10-11). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 46-56 (10-11).  
**LONDON:** Sunny. Temp. 50-58.  
(10-11). Tomorrow possibility of showers. Yesterday's temp. 52-58 (10-11).  
**CHANNEL:** Moderate. Breeze: Cloudy. Temp. 48-54 (10-11).  
**NEW YORK:** Bright periods. Temp. 36-41 (10-11). Yesterday's temp. 32-36 (10-11).  
**ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2**

**AIRPORTS:**  
Amsterdam 12 B.F.  
Brussels 12 B.F.  
Copenhagen 12 B.F.  
Frankfurt 12 B.F.  
Geneva 12 B.F.  
Hamburg 12 B.F.  
Lyon 12 B.F.  
Madrid 12 B.F.  
Munich 12 B.F.  
Nuremberg 12 B.F.  
Paris 12 B.F.  
Rome 12 B.F.  
Stockholm 12 B.F.  
Toulouse 12 B.F.  
Zurich 12 B.F.

## Kissinger Says Talks Fail to Yield Peace Accord Nixon Feels Is Fair

### He Accuses the North Of Shifting Positions

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that the Paris peace talks had failed to provide a cease-fire accord acceptable to President Nixon. He accused the North Vietnamese of reneging on earlier agreements.

Mr. Kissinger said the talks had deteriorated into "a charade" but one that Hanoi could easily end.

"The only thing lacking," Mr. Kissinger asserted at a White House news conference, "is one decision in Hanoi: to settle the remaining issues in terms that two weeks previously they had already agreed to."

Speaking after a lengthy round of meetings with President Nixon and other administration officials since his return from Paris on Wednesday night, Mr. Kissinger accused North Vietnam of delaying tactics and of "procedures that can only mock the hopes of humanity."

Despite the temptations to continue his negotiations in Paris and thus imply great progress toward peace, Mr. Kissinger said, "the President decided that we could not engage in a charade with the American people."

He declined to pinpoint the issues that remain unresolved but he suggested several times that they make the difference between a genuine peace settlement and a cease-fire agreement that could easily end in warfare.

In any event, he said, "we have not yet reached an agreement that the President considers just and fair."

Mr. Kissinger said he felt the talks would be resumed, but indicated that it was first essential to re-establish "an atmosphere that is worthy of the seriousness of the endeavor."

Meanwhile, he said—as his North Vietnamese counterpart in Paris, Le Duc Tho, stated Friday—"We will remain in contact through messages. We can then decide whether or when to meet again."

The news conference, which lasted nearly an hour, was Mr. Kissinger's first since Oct. 26, when he announced that "peace is at hand." More subdued this time, the President's adviser on national security devoted most of this session to a carefully generalized account of developments in Paris.

Complications, he said, set in over repeated differences between the English and North Vietnamese texts of the basic agreement and over the United States' submission of a series of "protocols" intended to guarantee prompt international supervision of the proposed cease-fire.

When negotiations were resumed Nov. 20, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese in Paris were accommodating at first.

"Some Were Accepted," he said. "Some were rejected." After the third day, "all of us thought that we were within a day or two of completing the arrangements."

But then, he said, the mood changed, presumably on instructions from Hanoi. From then on, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese kept raising new

### McGovern Bids Congress End U.S. Role in War

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern, reacting to the announcement yesterday by Henry A. Kissinger that the Vietnam talks in Paris had so far failed to produce an accord acceptable to President Nixon, said that Congress should act to end America's role in the war.

The defeated Democratic candidate for President said it was "regrettable" that the administration, in the closing days of the recent presidential campaign, had "misled many people into believing the war was virtually over."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

### 151 Reds Slain In Quang Tri, Saigon Says

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (AP).—South Vietnamese paratroopers, backed by air strikes and artillery, killed 151 enemy troops in two days of fighting as they extended their control around Fire Base Anne on the northern front, the Saigon command reported today.

The command said that it was the largest number killed since the recapture of Quang Tri city in September. Two government paratroopers were killed and 66 wounded in the fighting around the fire base, the command reported.

The U.S. command said that 36 B-52s dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on a North Vietnamese staging area about 30 miles southwest of Pleiku in the Central Highlands near the Cambodian border.

These are the most active front-line fighting in Vietnam since the military spokesman Lt. Col. T. Viet. "The airbombs are pushing out around Fire Base Anne and there have been numerous contacts with enemy troops south-west of Pleiku as they infiltrate from across the Cambodian border."

**Series of Battles**  
The Saigon command also reported a series of bloody fights with North Vietnamese troops in highland country early in November. In those battles, 10 Communist-led soldiers were killed while five government troops were killed and 13 wounded, according to the command.

Ground action elsewhere in Vietnam was light. The Saigon command reported 82 enemy attacks in the last 24 hours, 43 of them by artillery fire.

The U.S. command reported that five B-52 missions were flown against North Vietnam from noon yesterday to noon today. Most were concentrated just above the western end of the Demilitarized Zone.

American fighter-bombers made 20 strikes against the North, but the command "had no significant bomb damage assessment" to report. The fighter-bombers also flew 234 tactical missions in the South and pilots reported destroying several enemy bunkers and emplacements.

Communist gunners yesterday launched three rocket attacks on Bien Hoa Air Base, the big U.S. and South Vietnamese installation 15 miles north of Saigon. Two Vietnamese civilians were killed and at least one wounded by Soviet-built rockets that fell



NOT Yet—Henry Kissinger during his White House press conference on Saturday.

### Before Kissinger Spoke

### The Nixon Years: Optimistic Side

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—The Nixon administration's Public Affairs Office looked at the President's four-year record yesterday and found it good.

In a long document entitled "Richard Nixon's First Four Years: Change That Works," the publicists contrasted the dismal state of the country and the world four years ago with the situation today.

Events, however, overtook the report before it could reach the public.

Instead of optimism, the mood in Washington yesterday was one of black pessimism following Henry A. Kissinger's bleak assessment of the Paris negotiations on Vietnam.

The "Four Years" report, handed to reporters Thursday, had reflected the euphoria that had prevailed in many quarters prior to Mr. Kissinger's press conference.

"The people of Vietnam may now anticipate an internationally supervised cease-fire and the reconstruction of their country," the report said.

"Virtually Completed"

The President's careful work has "virtually completed" the U.S. role in a Vietnam peace settlement, it declared.

On Oct. 8, the North Vietnamese representatives in Paris "abruptly backed away from what the President had called the one demand the United States would never accept," the report said.

That was the demand, it said, that this country join in overthrowing the Saigon government.

"From that point on, progress toward a cease-fire was rapid," the report went on. "When the breakthrough became publicly known in late October, the President voiced optimism about a settlement but emphasized that the U.S. would not be stampeded into hasty approval of a flawed agreement."

On Thursday afternoon, John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and Herbert G. Klein, the administration's communications director and the man in whose office the report was prepared, briefed newsmen on the document.

At one point, Mr. Ehrlichman said that while the administration significantly had improved the nation's transportation system, no one would ever be able to stand up and say that all transportation problems had been solved.

A reporter then asked Mr. Klein whether anyone ever would be able to stand up and say that the Vietnam war was ended. Mr. Klein replied "Yes," that he was confident a successful settlement would be reached.

Then, less than 48 hours later,

### Hanoi Denies It Demanded Key Changes

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—North Vietnam claimed today that it was the United States—and not Hanoi—which sought substantive changes to the draft of a cease-fire agreement worked out last October.

Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman of Hanoi's delegation to the Paris peace talks, said that U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger's claim at his press conference in Washington yesterday that the North Vietnamese wanted the changes was a distortion.

Mr. Le said in a statement issued here that the North Vietnamese government had insisted that the United States respect the basic nine-point plan reached on Oct. 20 and also broadcast by North Vietnam's radio on Oct. 26.

It was the United States and not Hanoi which had sought substantive changes, the statement said.

#### Secret Talks

Mr. Le was commenting on a public report by Dr. Kissinger in Washington yesterday on his recent secret negotiations with Hanoi's emissary, Le Duc Tho. He said he had failed to reach an accord which President Nixon could accept.

Mr. Le said the North Vietnamese negotiators were justified in proposing necessary changes to the cease-fire draft agreement, if the United States insisted on changing the text of the Oct. 20 cease-fire accord.

The statement added, "We feel it is regrettable that the U.S. side has once again acted at variance with the agreement that both parties shall not publicly comment on the substance of the private talks."

"Moreover, the American side has deliberately distorted the facts, claiming the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had demanded changes to many points, and that it had thus created obstacles to the conclusion of an agreement. That is completely untrue."

#### 3 Channels Open

Three channels of communications are still open between Hanoi and Washington, the diplomats added. The most important is between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. The North Vietnamese chief negotiator said before leaving Paris to report to his government that while in Hanoi he would maintain contact with Mr. Kissinger "through messages."

The second link is through the heads of the North Vietnamese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

### Swiss Resort Rejects Car Traffic in Vote

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The inhabitants of this resort voted today to keep their village free of car traffic.

They rejected a proposal to extend to Zermatt the surfaced road which at present ends further down the Alpine valley in which the village lies at an altitude of 1,630 meters.

The thousands of tourists who swell Zermatt's resident population of about 3,000 people in summer and winter alike at present arrive and leave by a narrow gauge mountain railway from Visp.

But he retrieved all three packages in 35 minutes and was then ordered by ground control to re-enter the cabin. His space walk lasted 44 minutes.

The space walk was necessary because the camera bay is jettisoned before re-entry and does not return to earth with the astronauts.

The first part of the earthward trip went smoothly. "America has found its fair wind, following seas and we're on the way home," said space-craft commander Eugene Cernan, a Navy captain, as the space-craft swung out from behind the moon.

While climbing away from the moon, they aimed their color cameras and a package of special film which recorded results of an experiment called "a lunar sounder." The sounder fired radar signals into the surface to take X-ray-like pictures of underlying material.

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The space walk was necessary because the camera bay is jettisoned before re-entry and does not return to earth with the astronauts.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



DAINTY LADY—Dwarfing her mistress's daughter, Caroline, sitting beside her, is Tessa, a magnificent, three-year-old Great Dane now at a London dog show.

### To Protest Regime Action

### 54 Lawyers in Madrid Shun Restricted Bar Group Election

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Dec. 17 (NYT).—One of the biggest political storms in years broke over Spain this week, and following the government's refusal to allow two long-time political opponents to run for the presidency of the Madrid Bar Association.

The order of the Ministry of

Justice, issued Friday, barred Jose Maria Gil Robles, a conservative Christian Democrat and an enemy of the chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, and Enrique Tierno Galvan, a Socialist leader and former law professor who has been in trouble with the regime for years. Three other lawyers, candidates for lesser posts, were also barred.

Justice Minister Antonio Maria Oriol acted under a 1950 ordinance that gives him the right to intervene with a veto in what is one of the rare instances of "free voting" in Spain. Mr. Oriol was said to have acted with the backing of Vice-Premier Luis Carrero Blanco and other ultra-conservatives in the government after discussion in a cabinet meeting last week.

**Normal Working**  
The ministry explained that it was "the unavoidable duty of the state to see to the normal working of all institutions, whether public or private bodies, and to prevent them from departing from their specific functions."

The ministry rejected five candidates and approved 54 candidates for different posts in the bar association "as a precaution against such deviation," it said.

Implied was an official accusation that Mr. Gil Robles, Tierno Galvan and the three others would use the association, if elected, for political ends. There was, apparently, fear on the part of the government that the association might become a more aggressive instrument for pushing political and legal reform.

But in the election that was to have been held tomorrow, Mr. Gil Robles was thought by most experts in the association to have had only a slim chance of winning while Mr. Tierno Galvan was given no chance at all in a corporate body that leaned toward conservatism.

It was evident that the government did not wish to take any risks. A major effect of its action, however, was to create enormous resentment in the legal profession and to provoke a show of solidarity among lawyers who said they have little in common politically.

All 59 candidates, divided into four slates, formally withdrew from the election.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### The Last Quarter-Million Miles

### Evans Spacewalks as Apollo Speeds Home

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—The Apollo-17 astronauts were headed home today—probably the last Americans to explore the moon in this century.

Last night, while circling the far side of the moon for the 76th time, they fired the main engine of the spacecraft, America—which delivers 20,000 pounds of thrust—for 2 minutes 24 seconds to speed them out of moon orbit and head them toward earth, a quarter of a million miles away.

Today, astronaut Ronald E. Evans, almost forgotten while his two companions explored the moon for three days, no longer has a moment in the sun with a space walk 180,000 miles from earth.

Bundled in a stiff space suit and attached to a 25-foot lifeline, Cmdr. Evans opened the hatch at about 2023 GMT and stepped outside the spacecraft to retrieve three film packages from a bay at the rear of the craft.

With the hatch open, his crewmates also wore pressure suits as protection against the vacuum of space.

"Here, there's the earth right out the hatch!" a jubilant Cmdr. Evans shouted as he slipped through the hatch. "It's a crescent earth. Man, oh man!"

He crawled hand over hand 15 feet along the side of America—a stark white image against black space as seen by television at the Houston space center.

"Hot diggity dog. Wow!" he said. "Hey, this is great! Talk about being a spaceman! This is it!"

A long white tether, carrying an oxygen line and communication cables, linked Cmdr. Evans to the command ship cabin. The tether, and a series of hand rails kept him from floating away into the void.

Cmdr. Evans was given an hour to retrieve two cassettes containing nearly two miles of film snapped by moon-mapping

cameras and a package of special film which recorded results of an experiment called "a lunar sounder." The sounder fired radar signals into the surface to take X-ray-like pictures of underlying material.

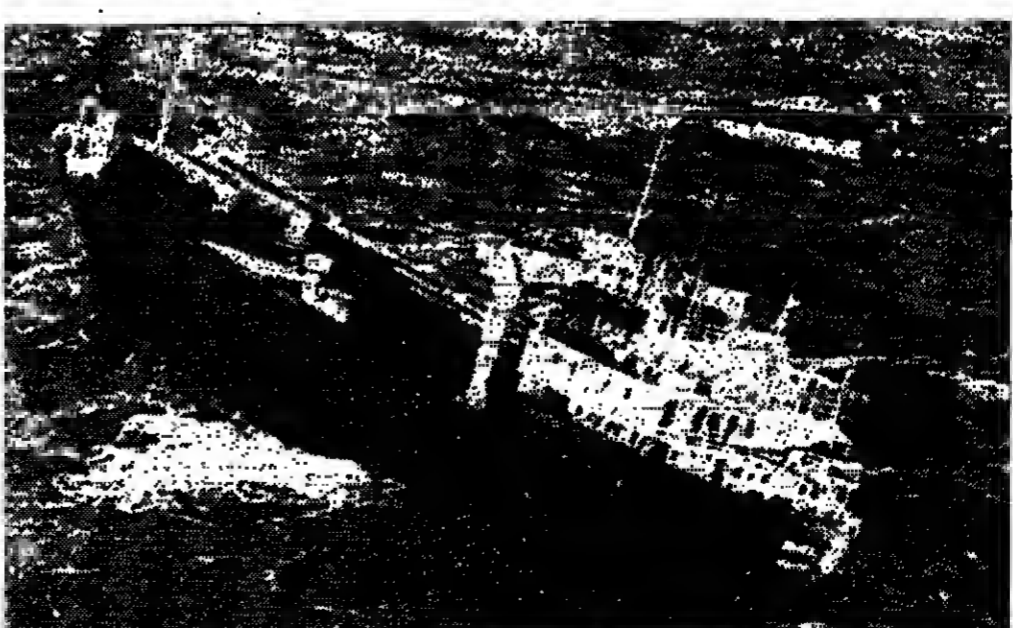
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The space walk was necessary because the camera bay is jettisoned before re-entry and does not return to earth with the astronauts.

The first part of the earthward trip went smoothly. "America has found its fair wind, following seas and we're on the way home," said space-craft commander Eugene Cernan, a Navy captain, as the space-craft swung out from behind the moon.

While climbing away from the moon, they aimed their color

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



DRAMA AT SEA—Canadian helicopter hovering over stern of endangered West German container ship, Rumba, after rescuing 13 men Friday 200 miles southeast of Newfoundland. Ship was carrying locomotives to Yugoslavia when eight broke loose below decks, threatening to punch holes in the side. Order was given to abandon ship. A Dutch tug, which now has ship in tow, picked up six men, the helicopter the rest. Other locomotives covered with tarpaulins can be seen on the deck.

## Split in Party's Ranks

## Peron's Top Aide, Campora, Is Nominated for Presidency

By Joseph Novitski

**BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 17 (AP).—**Peron's political movement split yesterday after nominating Hector J. Campora, Mr. Peron's personal representative, for president of Argentina. Earlier, the convention had nominated Mr. Peron, but he declined.

The choice left Argentine politics in a state of confusion. Mr. Campora appears to be ineligible to be a candidate under the military rules laid down by the military government for the elections on March 11.

Mr. Peron, the 77-year-old former dictator, looked on from abroad as the nomination he had twice refused went to Mr. Campora, a 57-year-old dentist with a hairline mustache, an uneventful political career and a long record of personal loyalty to Mr. Peron.

Some of the most powerful labor-union leaders in the country, all Peronists, walked out of the nominating convention of the Justicialist party early yesterday in protest. They condemned the professional Peronist politicians, whom Mr. Campora represents, for what they called greed for office.

But Mr. Peron sent a telegram of congratulations and support from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Mr. Campora—a candidate who seemed to have no chance of winning. The episode appeared to bring to an end the homecoming of Mr. Peron after 17 years in exile. The former president left Thursday after 28 days in Buenos Aires, presumably yielding to a military veto of his candidacy. He declined the presidential nomination in a prepared statement he left behind at the airport. The Justicialist party nominated him again Friday, and he again turned down the nomination.

Political observers have insisted that, to win, a Peronist presidential candidate must have two things: approval by the military officer corps that has ruled Argentina for six years and unified support from the Peronist movement, which is estimated to control about 35 percent of the national vote.

It is understood Mr. Campora does not please the military government, and his nomination has

provoked a split in Peronist ranks, driving off labor leaders who represent much of the mass support and supply most of the money for the movement.

Furthermore, Mr. Campora could be declared ineligible under the rules that disqualified Mr. Peron. The military government, led by Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, ruled earlier this year that all presidential candidates had to be living in Argentina on Aug. 28 and could only travel abroad with government permission.

Since August, Mr. Campora has traveled to Madrid, Mr. Peron's home in exile, several times to get instructions. But the prospect of disqualification did not seem to bother him as he talked to reporters early today.

"If the government vetoes me, it will be my greatest honor," he said. "It will mean that I am at the service of the people."

## Fighting at Convention

**BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 17 (AP).—**Gunfire and fighting broke out yesterday at the provincial convention of the Peronist party and the party's secretary-general, Juan Manuel Abal Medina, fled under a hail of stones.

The battle apparently was initiated by Peronist youths infuriated at the national convention's approval earlier in the day



Hector J. Campora

of Mr. Campora as the presidential candidate.

When Mr. Abal Medina left the convention, youths in the street began hurling stones at him and at photographers. Mr. Abal Medina and his bodyguards ran down the street and sought refuge in a house.

Three men left a nearby cafe, drew pistols and fired several shots at the group chasing Mr. Abal Medina. There were unconfirmed reports that one person was hit in the foot by a bullet.

Antagonists then staged a series of running battles through the area as police called in reinforcements.

## Evans in 1-Hour Space Walk As Apollo Speeds Homeward

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television camera at the lunar surface and beamed back the first live pictures of its far side.

These included close-up shots of the 184-mile-wide Tsiolkovsky Crater, named for the father of Russian rocketry. This crater, first spotted by an unmanned Soviet lunar probe, features a central peak shaped like an arrow pointing south and a large rock slide on its northeast rim.

The spacecraft camera zoomed in on the Sea of Tranquility—the site of man's first landing on the moon 1 1/2 years ago—and on the

Apollo-17 Taurus-Littrow landing site that the astronauts had just left.

The Apollo-17 crew also followed the path set by Apollo-8 just four years ago when man first orbited the moon, and by Apollo-10, which first tested the lunar lander in orbit around the moon.

Monday, the Apollo-17 astronauts focused their TV cameras on the far side of the moon, swinging from craters to mountains to crater-pocked basins.

"We're seeing striking country on the north side of the moon that human beings don't often have an opportunity to see," said Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, the first scientist to fly to the moon.

"But a trend has been started in the past couple of years, and I think it will continue."

As America raced away from the moon and the entire planet appeared in the television lens, Capt. Cernan, Mr. Schmitt and Comdr. Evans delivered their valedictories for the Apollo program, which landed man on the moon for the first time.

"The Apollo program," said Capt. Cernan, "has given us the first steps in sort of an impossible dream. You are living it out just us. It's not our accomplishment, it's the accomplishment of a nation. And the next accomplishment will be made by all mankind."

"It has been a beginning. It will be a beginning. Don't believe that there will be an end as long as man is active and willing."

Their engine burn headed the Apollo-17 astronauts straight toward a splashdown scheduled for 1924 GMT Tuesday in the Pacific Ocean 400 miles southeast of American Samoa.

The aircraft carrier Ticonderoga, on station in the Pacific, forecast a heavy 81 degrees with scattered and broken clouds for the splashdown.

One problem has to be solved before the splashdown. The astronauts have to flood a pair of scuba tanks.

The scuba tanks, sharp-pointed, surgical-quality and heavy, are lost somewhere in the spaceship. With the spacecraft in weightlessness, they pose no hazard. But when America hits the ocean, it will splash with the force of about six times gravity. When this happens, anything loose in the craft will pose a hazard.

The scuba tanks weigh half a pound on earth. At six times gravity they would weigh three pounds.

"They would go through you like a bullet," said a space official. "It's important that they find them."

While the astronauts darted toward earth, sunlight hot enough to boil water apparently ruined the remote-control television camera they left behind in the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley.

The \$115,000 camera, mounted on their abandoned lunar rover, refused to respond yesterday when ground controllers tried twice to activate it.

Called the "Eye of Houston," the camera transmitted to earth 12 hours of brilliant color pictures of the astronauts roaming the lunar surface and then recorded their liftoff Thursday.

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## Early Return to Democracy Ruled Out by Greek Premier

By Juan de Onis

**ATHENS, Dec. 17 (AP).—**Prime Minister George Papadopoulos yesterday announced the release of a few political prisoners of the Greek military regime but ruled out any return in the near future to elected, representative government.

The premier, a retired army colonel who led the military takeover in 1967, also announced the lifting of martial law in the northern Salonika district. But martial law remained in effect in this capital for the fifth straight year.

In a national address from what used to be the parliament building, Mr. Papadopoulos pictured Greece enjoying economic progress and internal security "that is a model for the world" under the present regime.

"If we are asked to bring back representative government, and at the same time allow the overthrow of all we have done because of the blackmail of a small group of people, we prefer to take the responsibility not to transfer power before time," he said.

Mr. Papadopoulos said that within the coming year the government would make known its views on Greece's political future. But he laid heavier emphasis on the need to assure higher rates of investment, control inflation and broaden education.

He spoke of the need to reach an annual economic growth rate of 8 percent and said that Greece had to develop more rapidly than Europe in the years ahead before Greece is scheduled to enter the European Common Market in 1984.

The 75-minute speech, to an audience of military chiefs, businessmen, university authorities and government officials, contained more of a program of government than any indication that a political shift was in sight.

The premier said that Greece, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was a firm friend and supporter of the United States and Western Europe. "We demand equal reciprocal respect from our allies," he said.

Greece has been excluded from the Council of Europe and the European parliament because of charges that democratic government has been suppressed by the military regime here and because of reports of torture of political prisoners.

Critics Rebuffed

Mr. Papadopoulos' voice showed anger as he rebuffed "those who accuse us of holding on to power too long" and critics abroad who "accuse us as tyrants."

He then announced that nine persons who have been confined in remote villages as "security risks" would be "back with their families before Christmas." These include Prof. Ioannis Pessacoglou, a deputy governor of the Bank of Greece until 1967, who negotiated Greece's entry into the European Common Market.

The premier said that five foreigners who have been sentenced by courts as "importers of revolution" would be allowed to appeal to a civil court to be deported.

And 250 persons who have been sentenced by courts-martial without right of appeal for security and political crimes will have their cases reviewed by a military appeals court, Mr. Papadopoulos said. But he added that he believed that in no country would bomb throwers be considered with leniency.

George Mavros, acting head of the Center Union party, which is outlawed along with four other political parties and which was the largest in Greece before 1967, said that the premier's speech "shows that nothing has changed."

Order Against Mangakis

**ATHENS, Dec. 17 (AP).—**An Athens court today ordered Prof. George Mangakis returned to prison to complete his 18-year prison sentence.

The 49-year-old international law expert, who is teaching at the University of Heidelberg in West Germany, had his sentence interrupted for a period of eight months on April 16 for medical reasons.

Hours after his release from jail, Prof. Mangakis and his wife were flown out of Greece to Bonn in a West German official plane. His departure caused a crisis in Greek-German relations and resulted in Greece declaring West German Ambassador Peter Limbourg persona non grata.

The court decision was a formality, legal sources said. Prof. Mangakis was sentenced in March, 1970, for participation in the Democratic Defense, a resistance group credited with various bomb explosions in Athens.

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## 54 Lawyers In Madrid Quit Election

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday and hundreds of excited lawyers and law students converged on the Palace of Justice to protest. Antonio Pedrol Rius and Juan Manuel Panjuelo Seden, the two rivals of Mr. Gil Robles and Mr. Torno Galvan for the presidency, are veteran lawyers with no record of opposition to the regime and were thus politically acceptable to it. They decided, however, to pull out with their entire slates in obvious embarrassment at what the government had done.

'State of Protest'

Mr. Gil Robles, to great applause, denounced the decision as "absolutely illegal" and announced he would attack it before the courts. On a proposal by Mr. Torno Galvan, a formal protest will be drawn up and delivered tomorrow. The association will consider itself in a state of protest if the vetoes are maintained out of no definite action has thus far been specified.

In singling out Mr. Gil Robles and Mr. Torno Galvan, the government gave them an importance and prominence that they had not enjoyed for years. Mr. Gil Robles was minister of the army in the Second Republic and named Gen. Franco as chief of state in 1934. When the general took control of Spain after defeating the Republic in the civil war, Mr. Gil Robles was shoved aside and the personal antipathy that the two men have for each other is a much commented fact of Spanish political life. Now 73 years old, the lawyer does not have wide popularity but this weekend, as one observer put it, he has assumed the role of hero of the political opposition.

Mr. Torno Galvan, 54, is a leader of a small faction of the Spanish Socialist movement akin to social democratic movements elsewhere. In 1965, he was deprived of his professorship at the University of Salamanca for his political attitudes but in the past few years he, like Mr. Gil Robles, did not command a large following or wide attention.

No Doubt Left

In emphasizing that point, Mr. Kissinger said: "We want to leave no doubt about the fact that if an agreement is reached that meets the stated conditions of the President, if an agreement is reached that we consider just, then no other party will have a veto over our actions."

He also said, "We cannot accept the proposition that North Vietnam has a right to constant intervention in the South." When asked if that might be a fundamental point still at issue, he said: "I will not go into the substance of the negotiations."

Detailing some difficulties, Mr. Kissinger said, for example, that the U.S. and North Vietnamese concepts of international supervision of a cease-fire were "at drastic variance." He said American negotiators felt that several thousand monitors, with freedom of movement, would be needed. The North Vietnamese, he said, want no more than 250 monitors, dependent for communications, logistics and even physical necessities on the forces in control of their particular area.

Despite such disagreements, Mr. Kissinger said: "The fact that the two sides have been reduced to two or three issues. But meetings began again then, he said, with Hanoi withdrawing every change that had been agreed to two weeks previously."

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GOING HOME—Young South Vietnamese girls walk past group of Australian military advisers, after presenting garlands of flowers to departing Aussies in farewell ceremony Saturday at Phuoc Le, 35 miles southeast of Saigon. They were the last Australian troops operating outside of the capital. The rest will leave today. All will be home before Christmas.

## Kissinger Says Peace Talks Fail to Produce 'Fair' Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

points and reopening ones that had seemingly been settled. "From that point on," Mr. Kissinger said, "the negotiations have had the character where a settlement was always just within our reach, and was always pulled just beyond our reach when we attempted to grasp it."

He asserted that the United States would not accept the demand by President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam for a withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops from the South. He said that none of Mr. Nixon's cease-fire proposals of the past two years had called for a North Vietnamese withdrawal, and that the United States would not attempt to add that condition now.

No Doubt Left

In emphasizing that point, Mr. Kissinger said: "We want to leave no doubt about the fact that if an agreement is reached that meets the stated conditions of the President, if an agreement is reached that we consider just, then no other party will have a veto over our actions."

He also said, "We cannot accept the proposition that North Vietnam has a right to constant intervention in the South." When asked if that might be a fundamental point still at issue, he said: "I will not go into the substance of the negotiations."

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## Hanoi Denies It Demanded Key Changes

## Charges Washington With Seeking Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

and American delegations here. Xuan Thuy and William Porter, who are holding almost daily meetings at "expert level" to work out technical details left over by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

Yesterday, for example, U.S. and North Vietnamese delegates met for three hours. An American spokesman said there would be another meeting tomorrow, but did not disclose the location of the meeting or who would participate. Mr. Porter and Mr. Thuy were at yesterday's meeting.

The third channel is through the regular weekly semipublic sessions at the Hotel Majestic in Paris. These meetings are now in their fourth year.

None of the North Vietnamese or Americans here know at this stage if or when the Kissinger-Tho talks will resume, but a neutral Asian diplomat here said the secret negotiations might restart sooner than many people believe.

Western diplomats here shared Mr. Kissinger's view that it was now up to Hanoi to make the next move.

En route to Hanoi, Mr. Tho stopped at Moscow, where high Soviet officials yesterday assured him of unwavering support for North Vietnam's aims after the Hanoi Politburo member had briefed them on the latest round in the peace talks.

Today, Mr. Tho stopped in Peking and conferred with top Chinese leaders there.

## Hanoi Issues Warning

**SAIGON, Dec. 17 (AP).—**North Vietnam said Communist-led forces would step up the fighting unless the United States stops the war in Vietnam.

A broadcast from the official North Vietnam news agency said the government newspaper Nhan Dan leveled the warning in an editorial supporting a Viet Cong statement which accused the United States of intensifying the war and making "arrogant demands" at the Paris peace talks.

The Nhan Dan editorial said that "if the United States persists in its war of aggression, the entire Vietnamese people... will resolutely step up their fight, till complete victory is won."

The newspaper called on the United States to stop using President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam "as a mouthpiece to block all advances to peace, and sign without further delay" the peace agreement announced in October.

## U.S. Probes Dope Smuggling In Bodies of GIs Killed in War

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Federal agents are investigating a ring of dope smugglers who, impersonating U.S. soldiers in full uniform and carrying counterfeit identification and military orders, have over a period of eight years been smuggling heroin into the country inside the bodies of servicemen being returned home from Southeast Asia.

The heroin, sewn inside the bodies and the lining of the caskets that bore them, was flown on U.S. military transport planes from Southeast Asia to either Dover Air Force Base in Delaware or the Fort Lewis Army Base near Seattle, according to investigators. They are the U.S. entry points for the bodies of U.S. servicemen killed in Vietnam.

The size of the alleged operation, described by one official as a "large-scale international conspiracy," is not known. However, federal agents who searched a military transport plane at Andrews Air Force Base last Monday night said they had information that the plane contained a 20-kilogram lot of heroin. According to one source, that lot would have a resale value to addicts of up to \$5 million.

The federal investigation into the alleged conspiracy was disclosed Friday at a bail-reduction hearing conducted by a federal magistrate in Baltimore.

The defendant, Thomas E. Sutherland, 31, was appealing for a reduction in the \$50,000 bond set for him following his arrest Monday after he left the military transport plane that was searched at Andrews Air Force Base. The bond-reduction plea was denied by U.S. Magistrate Clarence E. Goetz and Mr. Sutherland remained in Baltimore City Jail.

He is charged with possession and use of a forged armed forces identification card and counter-

feit military leave orders, the unauthorized wearing of a military uniform and impersonation of a U.S. Army sergeant. The charges carry maximum penalties totaling 27 years in prison.

At the hearing, Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael E. Marr said the plane carrying Mr. Sutherland had left Southeast Asia from an Army base in Thailand. In addition to military personnel, the plane carried two U.S. servicemen's bodies bound for Dover Air Force Base, he said.

Mr. Marr said that heroin may have been removed from the plane in Honolulu. The caskets bearing the two dead servicemen were taken from the plane and kept in a hangar during the stop, he said.

The assistant U.S. attorney said that one of the bodies examined by the pathologist at Andrews had been recently sewn.

He said that when Mr. Sutherland was arrested he was dressed as an Army sergeant, "with battle ribbons, medals, regalia, everything."

"It was a fantastic counterfeiter," Mr. Marr said. "I have never before seen the counterfeiter of military identification papers or leave orders done better."

When Mr. Sutherland was questioned, Mr. Marr said, he claimed to have been in the Army for 12 years. Federal officials contend that Mr. Sutherland never has served in the Army.

The defendant is from Castle Hayne, N.C. He told the U.S. magistrate that he is a self-employed truck driver there.

### N.Y. Police Lose More

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Twenty-four more pounds of heroin impounded during the celebrated "French connection" case of 1963 has been stolen from the police department's cluttered property-storage room in Manhattan.

The disclosure Friday was the second such revelation by the department in two days. The newly reported loss means that 31 of the 57 pounds originally seized as evidence in the case has been stolen.

The street-sale value of all the lost heroin, believed to have been stolen at least several years ago, was estimated by the police at more than \$16 million.

Former detective Edward R. Egan, who played a major role in breaking the case and whose exploits were featured in a novel and movie, told an interviewer: "I believe the underworld got to somebody, or maybe a member of the underworld himself walked in there," Reuters said.

(Mr. Egan, now a film actor, said he would work on the case through his old contacts. Ironically, he was forced by the police department to retire early for failing to bring drugs to the property cleanup office.)

Top departmental officials agreed with Mr. Egan that organized crime was involved in the disappearance of the impounded heroin.

An inspector said: "Somebody had to have had some real contacts with organized crime. The average detective wouldn't have the sources to dispose of it."

## U.S. Car Industry Ordered to Drop Polluting Devices

DETROIT, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The government Friday ordered the automobile industry to stop equipping cars with "defeat devices" designed to overrule pollution control systems in order to insure easier starting and better running.

Emission control sensors and shut-offs installed on many 1973 models shut off engine performance under certain driving conditions. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, however, they do so at the cost of increasing emissions of air pollutants.

"The industry has said that the devices are used only to increase the efficiency of the engines. There have been numerous complaints about engine performance, poor starts and rough idling."

Under one system, a temperature sensing device is installed under a car's hood. During cold weather, the device will cut out the emission-control system while the car is being started. A second device in common use limits temporarily the effectiveness of pollution-control equipment at certain low speeds.

Both devices appear on a majority of the 1973 models.

The environmental agency had warned that any device inconsistent with the Clean Air Act of 1970 would create problems for the maker.

### Nixon's Greetings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon have sent their 1972 Christmas cards to thousands of Americans, showing a "romantic view of the South Grounds of the White House" as it looked in 1839. The message reads: "With warm best wishes for a joyous Christmas and a happy New Year."

## Heroin Smuggling is Too Vast To Stop at Border, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Government auditors have ended a year-long investigation into heroin smuggling by concluding that traffic in the drug was too big to stop at U.S. borders.

The General Accounting Office said in a report to Congress that customs inspectors trying to intercept the 10 to 15 tons of heroin entering the country each year were attempting to find a needle in a haystack.

The main conclusion of the 80-page report was: "The nature and magnitude of heroin smuggling and the customs' mission workload and manpower make it unrealistic to expect customs inspections to prevent most heroin from entering the United States."

The investigators said customs officials, the front-line defense against smugglers, seized only 6.5 percent of the estimated traffic in 1971.

Customs inspectors provide some deterrent against low-level smugglers, they said, but they criticized detection methods as relatively haphazard.

Judgment and Chance  
The auditors said that customs officials depended heavily on judgment, chance and advance information to detect heroin.

"Although these efforts may deter amateurs and small-scale smugglers, they have not had, and probably cannot have, any real impact on the organized groups which engage in large-

scale heroin smuggling," the report said.

A spokesman at the Customs Bureau had no immediate comment on the report.

It reported "incredible" profits in the heroin trade, resulting from sales of \$17 million a day in the United States.

The investigation centered in the port areas of New York because of the belief that most of the heroin either enters or passes through New York on its way to addicts.

"Should a heroin smuggler choose New York City as a point of entry, he has available to him a choice of smuggling techniques limited only by his imagination," it said.

Aside from the complex job of detecting heroin in tons of merchandise shipped into the city, the problem is further compounded by the ease with which the powder can be concealed in small places, it explained.

The auditors said heroin had been found in wine bottles, dead animals, diplomatic pouches, ski poles and in the clothing of women pretending to be pregnant.

Another serious problem hampering investigation, the GAO said, was conflict and lack of coordination among various government enforcement agencies dealing with the heroin problem.

The office recommended steps to aid investigations, including a mobile strike force to make intensive searches of cargo.



LET'S BE FRIENDS—American boy glancing at member of a troupe of Chinese acrobats in Chicago.

## Peking Sends Acrobatic Troupe To Chicago—First to Tour U.S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP).—The acrobatic troupe of Shenyang arrived in Chicago yesterday for the start of the first performing arts tour of the United States by a Communist Chinese group.

There were 52 artists and musicians—21 of them women—with an average age of 21 years. The rest of the group of 77 included two doctors, stagehands, interpreters, news media representatives and officials.

The troupe, arriving in the United States after three weeks in Canada, will present six performances in Chicago's Opera House starting tomorrow, then go on to Indianapolis, New York and Washington, D.C. After four weeks in the United States, the tour will continue in Chile, Peru and Mexico for an additional six or seven weeks.

"We had a warm reception in Canada and feel certain we will have the same in this country," said Xu Hung-fan, deputy secretary-general of the troupe.

He said half of the troupe never before has been outside China, adding that the greatest difficulty encountered was getting adjusted to the different time zones.

"Undone steaks, pancakes, melons and ice cream so far have been the performers' favorite dishes," a spokesman said.

## U.S. Aide Urges Businessmen To Fight White-Collar Crime

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—A special booklet telling businessmen how to crack down on white-collar crime was issued here today by U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr.

"Businessmen have an obligation to make themselves aware of the extent of white-collar crime," Mr. Seymour declared. "They must realize the damage they do, when they condone corruption and fraud at any level."

"The only way to stop business crimes is for businessmen to express strong disapproval whenever such conduct comes to their attention," he added. "Prosecutors cannot set standards of business morality, only business leaders can do that."

His remarks appeared in a statement announcing the distribution of the booklet, prepared by his staff to advise businessmen on the steps they should take against crimes such as consumer frauds, securities violations, tax evasion, price fixing, commercial bribery, kickbacks, embezzlement and the misuses of foreign bank accounts.

The 64-page booklet, which is being mailed to hundreds of corporate executives business associations and news outlets, contains a description of various white-collar crimes and advocates several steps for businessmen to combat them.

These steps include scrutinizing their business activities, setting an example of ethical conduct, speaking out against misconduct whenever they encounter it, refusing to pay kickbacks or curry favor with gifts, consulting a lawyer when they have any doubts about the propriety of proposed conduct and reporting all irregularities to the proper authorities.

In an introduction to the booklet, Mr. Seymour observed that "a thief is a thief, whether he is a college graduate or a high school dropout."

"The most distressing aspect of white-collar crime is that those who should be doing the most to stamp it out—the honorable businessmen and decent professionals who are sullied by illegal conduct in their ranks—are frequently the most silent when it comes to exposing white-collar crime or publicly condemning it," Mr. Seymour said.

Spread Fear  
"If business and professional men condone or encourage fraud and cheating, it will spread," he asserted. "If they speak out against illegal conduct and see that it is reported to the proper officials, it can be brought under control."

Mr. Seymour, who has been critical of relatively light sentences for white-collar crimes,

called on the news media to "act as a watchdog in cases where business criminals receive favored treatment in the courts."

"When a man steals hundreds of thousands, or millions, of dollars by defrauding investors or consumers, by illegally manipulating the stock market, or by cheating on his income tax and then only receives token punishment, the rest of society looks on with disgust and dismay," the federal prosecutor said.

He had cautioned the business community in a speech in July that he planned to prosecute those who give bribes as well as those who take them and that he would not regard businessmen as innocent victims if they failed to come forward with information about bribery demands.

1,000 Copies  
The booklet, entitled "Fighting White-Collar Crime," resulted from conferences with business and professional leaders, according to Mr. Seymour, who said he has printed 1,000 copies of the free government publication primarily for distribution to groups and organizations that communicate with numerous businessmen.

The booklet lists telephone numbers of several law enforcement agencies that can be called to report business frauds, securities violations, bribery demands and other white-collar crimes.

Brief outlines of some recent federal cases in the Southern District of New York are included in the blue-and-white booklet to describe a number of specific crimes afflicting the business community and general public.

Nixon Affirms Scali as Next U.S. UN Envoy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Nixon officially announced yesterday that he will name John A. Scali, 54, a White House consultant and former newspaperman, to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Scali, whose appointment was disclosed by U.S. sources Friday, will succeed George Bush in the cabinet-level UN post. Mr. Bush is leaving to head the Republican National Committee.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon has "great personal confidence" in Mr. Scali's ability to serve as a "knowledgeable and articulate spokesman" for the United States at the United Nations. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

## Miller Wins UMW Vote Over Boyle

Plans to Cut His Salary and His Aides'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).

—The Department of Labor said yesterday that retired miner Arnold Miller has defeated incumbent president W. A. (Tony) Boyle in the court-ordered United Mine Workers election.

In final unofficial totals, Mr. Miller received 70,373 votes to Mr. Boyle's 56,234, a department spokesman said.

The spokesman said the department would move to certify Mr. Miller's victory to U.S. District Court Judge William S. Bryant in Washington, who ordered the election after finding widespread voting fraud in Mr. Boyle's 1969 victory over Joseph A. (Joe) Yablonski. Mr. Yablonski was murdered shortly afterward.

Mr. Miller, 49, running under the banner "Miners for Democracy," took up Yablonski's standard, campaigning on a platform of reform among the union's 200,000 members. His running mates, for the posts of union vice-president and secretary-treasurer, also won.

Five-Year Terms  
The Labor Department, which was ordered by the court to supervise the elections, has been counting ballots for the five-year terms all week in a heavily guarded Silver Spring, Md., office.

Mr. Miller, at a news conference Friday, said he would start his five-year term by cutting salaries of all the union's executives, including himself, firing all officials who haven't been "responsive" to miners' needs, moving the union headquarters from Washington into the coal fields, improving health and welfare programs and dismissing True Davis as president and chairman of the union-owned National Bank of Washington.

The president's salary is \$50,000 per year, the vice-presidency and secretary-treasurer's jobs \$40,000 each.

Library at NYU  
NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—After years of controversy, delay, planning, promotion and construction, New York University yesterday formally dedicated its Elmer Holmes Bobst Library and study center, a \$25-million edifice of medieval magnificence overlooking Washington Square Park in Greenwich Village. The new library is to open next September.



HOLIDAY HOP—New gas-line-powered pogo stick is big Christmas seller in America. Cost \$70.

## Tokyo Highest Of 85 Cities in Cost of Living

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 17 (AP).—A UN survey of the cost of living of international officials in 85 cities around the world shows that Tokyo is the most expensive.

The survey, in the latest monthly bulletin of statistics, brings out that Tokyo's cost of living is 117 percent of New York's.

The only other cities on the list more expensive than New York are Conakry, Guinea, 101 percent; Lome, Togo, 108 percent; and Paris, 103 percent.

Living is cheapest in Montevideo, Uruguay, where it costs only 52 percent of what it does in New York. In Santiago, Chile, it costs 53 percent; in Buenos Aires, 61 percent; in Damascus, 63 percent; and in Cairo, 69 percent.

It is 76 percent in Tel Aviv, 81 percent in Athens and Havana, 85 percent in London, 87 percent in Montreal and Vienna, 89 percent in Washington, 91 percent in Rome and 99 percent in Bonn.

## Easily Inhaled Little Cigars Are Called Peril to Health

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—A new, "mild" brand of little cigars is as dangerous to health as cigarettes just because it is so mild—and therefore easily inhaled—two medical researchers reported this weekend.

They declined to name the brand whose smoke they found lowest in tar and nicotine and thus most readily inhaled.

But an August, 1972, Federal Trade Commission study named Winchester as lowest in tar of all little cigars tested, and lowest in nicotine among the big sellers. And the American Cancer Society in New York said: "We have identified the brand as Winchester. They have removed the chemicals that are uninhaleable without removing the toxic contents."

"The new type of little cigar now coming into being is quite likely to be inhalable," said Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, pioneer in studies of smoking and health and one of the authors of this weekend's medical report.

This means, he said, that little cigars should be judged not in terms of the present rule, which exempts them from new health rules, but on their smoke and its inhalability.

In a separate, coincidental statement, George Washington University law Prof. John F. Banzhaf urged the FTC to plug the "unconscionable" loopholes that exempt little cigars from the rule banning TV cigarette commercials and ordering health warnings on cigarette packages and ads.

The American Public Health Association made a similar recommendation last month. It also urged an increase in the tax on little cigars. The cigar tax is only a fifth of that on cigarettes because a cigarette by law is something wrapped only in paper, rather than a "cigar's" tobacco wrapper.

In their report in the weekly magazine Science, Drs. Dietrich Hoffmann and Wynder—both working in the American Health Foundation's Health Research Institute in New York City—said that the difference in the rate at which cigar and cigarette smokers develop lung cancer is related to known differences in inhalation practices.

They therefore tested two

Plane Crash Kills 6  
BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—A twin-engine private light plane crashed yesterday into houses in suburban Cheektowaga, near Buffalo International Airport, killing three persons aboard and three others in one of the houses.

major brands of little cigars, identified only as "A" and "B," as well as typical filter and non-filter cigarettes.

Little cigar "A" proved "unusually mild" in tar and nicotine, the factors which make most cigar smoke too strong for most smokers to inhale. In fact, it was comparable to the mildness of a filter cigarette.

Drs. Hoffmann and Wynder called the mildness of little cigars "A" at least partially attributable to its types of tobacco and other ingredients.

Winchesters are among the most heavily advertised tobacco products, with TV commercials among those that critics have attacked for hinting that smoking a little cigar is a ready road to romance.

## Truman Condition Shows No Change

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17 (AP).—Former President Harry S. Truman, 88, remained in serious condition today and the functioning of his kidneys still was inadequate at 10:30 a.m., Research Hospital and Medical Center reported.

Mr. Truman spent a quiet night, the hospital said.

Mr. Truman has been hospitalized since Dec. 5, when he displayed symptoms of lung congestion and bronchitis. Since then, heart and kidney complications have developed.

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## Mujib Starts Vote Campaign On Nation's First Anniversary

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Dec. 17 (UPI).—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Liberation of Bangladesh yesterday, Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman launched his election campaign by promising to eliminate corruption.

Addressing a crowd of 200,000 Bengalis, Sheikh Mujib condemned

ed boarders and others who held back food aid intended for poor peasants. But he never quite came to grips with widespread charges of graft and corruption within his government and his Awami League party.

The well-disciplined crowd responded on cue and enthusiastically. There was none of the wild and spontaneous emotion, the cries of "Victory to Bangladesh," which a million Bengalis greeted Sheikh Mujib on his return from jail in West Pakistan just 11 months ago.

"Today, this is your country," Mujib said. "Now, can you be corrupt?"

In his 40-minute speech Sheikh Mujib said his experience in office had made him "a changed man."

"Until now I have been soft, like the soil of golden Bengal," he said. "This is because I am not just the prime minister, but the father of the nation as well. But if necessary I can be strict, too."

Implying that the corrupt elements were the "Pakistanis" who had taken over the country after the March 7 elections, he would send armed troops into the villages and clean out "those who sabotage aid and frighten people with weapons."

"I'll be strict with you from now on," the father of the nation said.

In recalling last year's nine-month liberation struggle, which ended with the Pakistani Army surrendering to India in Dacca on Dec. 16, Sheikh Mujib gave thanks to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The 10 million Bengali refugees who fled to India were saved by her efforts, he said, and starvation after the war was averted by India's contribution of food and other goods worth \$38 million.

He also thanked the Soviet Union for its diplomatic support during the freedom struggle.

**U.S. Not Mentioned**

No mention was made of the United States, which has contributed \$328 million in aid, more than India and the Soviet Union combined. Although the government has warned toward the Nixon administration since the aid buildup began, Sheikh Mujib evidently felt that he was unable to express thanks publicly.

Large numbers of middle-class Bengalis look to the United States for continued help, but anti-Americanism, based on President Nixon's pro-Pakistan "tilt" during the war, still prevails in the poorer classes and among the opposition.

Citing the accomplishments of his administration, Sheikh Mujib noted the signing of a national constitution two days ago. "No other country could have done this in just 11 months," he said.

He also noted that he was not compelled to call for elections; that he was entitled to remain in office for five years after the December, 1970, elections, which swept Sheikh Mujib and the Awami League to power in Pakistan and led to the war of secession.

Sheikh Mujib said that if the people rejected him he would step down. "Being prime minister means nothing to me because you have made me the father of the country," he said. "You tell me—should I stand for elections? All who want me rise and lift both your hands."

It took a few minutes, but with a little exhorting from party workers, the people eventually got to their feet and raised their hands.

**Bobsledder Guilty Of Explosives Charge**

BELLUNO, Italy, Dec. 17 (AP).—A court Friday found Eugenio Monti, Olympic bobsledding gold medalist and former world champion, guilty of illegally possessing explosives and sentenced him to four months in jail. The judge suspended the sentence.

Three co-defendants in the same case also got suspended four-month sentences.

Mr. Monti told police he used the dynamite in his business. But he was arrested for failing to report the explosives to police and for exceeding the legal maximum possession of 150 kilos.



Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman offering prayers at the Liberation War Memorial column at Savar, near Dacca, on Saturday in celebration of Victory Day.

## Calls Some Libyans Still in Stone Age

### Bourguiba Ridicules Qadhafi Bid for Union

BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (AP).—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba appears to have checked the Arab quest for unity in a personal confrontation with Libya's temperamental strongman Moammar Qadhafi.

Speaking at a rally of 2,000 people in Tunis yesterday, Mr. Qadhafi proposed a union between Libya and Tunisia.

But Mr. Bourguiba mounted the rostrum and ridiculed Mr. Qadhafi's call for unity.

Mr. Bourguiba is the first Arab leader to openly snub the impulsive, unpredictable Libyan, whose country's income from oil amounts to \$2.4 billion yearly.

"They speak of unity," said Mr. Bourguiba with obvious cynicism, "but unity on paper is worth nothing. It is mentalities that must change."

The 69-year-old Tunisian leader referred to several previous painful attempts to achieve Arab unity and declared that "some people in Libya were still in the stone age."

"We have already seen the unity that Gamal Abdel Nasser tried to form with Syria, and even with you, Qadhafi. You have seen where this unity now stands. God only knows."

"We must first of all achieve progress. While we waste our time in meetings, the advanced countries move forward every day."

This sharp rebuff drew no reaction from Mr. Qadhafi. Mr. Qadhafi was on a state visit to Tunisia, and things had been going well between him and Mr. Bourguiba, at least outwardly.

There was speculation in Beirut that Mr. Qadhafi may cut short his visit to Tunisia and return home. Newspapers said relations between Libya and Tunisia were becoming tense.

The newspaper Al Mubarrar dismissed Mr. Qadhafi's proposal for union with Tunisia as "strange and impracticable." It noted that Libya was already linked with Egypt and Syria and that a federation was under way, at least in theory.

Mr. Qadhafi has been seeking Arab unity from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic, to mold a solid Arab bloc to renew war against Israel.

His enthusiasm for pan-Arabism and the establishment of a theocratic state in Libya is in marked contrast to Mr. Bourguiba's rejection of religious fanaticism and excessive chauvinism.

In 1963, Mr. Bourguiba incurred the wrath of Moslem leaders in the Arab world when he suggested that workers should not fast during the holy month of Ramadan because it adversely affected their efficiency.

In 1964, Mr. Bourguiba urged the Arab nations to recognize Israel's frontiers, as delineated by the 1947 United Nations resolution, if the Israelis would agree to admit the Palestinian refugees.

At that time, government-controlled newspapers in Cairo and other Arab capitals called Mr. Bourguiba a madman, a Judas and a stooge of U.S. imperialism.

## Amin Reports Nationalization Of British Tea Plantations

NAIROBI, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said in a broadcast from Kampala tonight that his government had taken control of British tea plantations and seven British companies.

But his long-awaited measures against the British involved neither expulsion of the 3,000 Britons living there nor a break in diplomatic relations with Britain.

In the broadcast to the Ugandan nation, monitored in Nairobi, Gen. Amin said his government was also taking over the sedate, colonial-style Kampala Club—a favorite haunt of Britons in the Ugandan capital—and that he would ask neighboring Kenya and Tanzania to help him find a new name for Lake Victoria.

The general had promised a "drastic decision" on the British following the announcement from London last month that the United Kingdom was halting aid to Uganda.

**Asians Were Expelled**

The decision to cut British aid resulted from Gen. Amin's decision to expel some 40,000 Asians, most of them British passport holders.

Gen. Amin said that British technical personnel who remain must be screened by a cabinet committee.

He warned Britons and other foreign nationals that any who engaged in espionage or who sent "false articles about Uganda" out of the country would find themselves in trouble.

The British enterprises which Gen. Amin said were nationalized immediately included Brooke Bond Tea and British-American Tobacco.

Gen. Amin announced a host of changes to the names of streets and locations in Uganda that long have been named after prominent Britons.

The Queen Elizabeth National Park would be named the Ruwenzori Park, after the Ruwenzori Mountains.

There would be streets in Kampala named after the late

Congolese independence leader, Patrice Lumumba, and the American black Malcolm X.

Gen. Amin also announced that British experts and technical personnel—whose salaries Britain says it will no longer augment—could stay on under local terms of service or else leave the country. Those who wish to leave must be gone by Dec. 31.

## American Jailed For Marcos Plot, State Dept. Says

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17 (AP).—The State Department has confirmed that a Nashville man, August McCormick Lehman Jr., 32, has been arrested and jailed in Manila in an assassination plot on Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, according to a story published Friday by the Nashville Banner.

A representative of the State Department has seen him. State Department spokesman Charles Bray told the newspaper, "He is in good physical and mental condition. Another meeting will be held with him soon," Mr. Bray said.

Mr. Bray said that Lehman referred to himself as "Ted," and this led to the initial identification of him as Edward Lehman.

"I would be the most amazed man in the world if my son was involved in an assassination plot in the Philippines," said the young man's father in Nashville. "He has no political ambitions and has never even voted."

The elder Lehman said that his son told him his job in New York as a diesel mechanic took him to all parts of the world and that he was in the Philippines about 5 months ago during a stop on a flight to Hong Kong.

## Woman Held in Rome In Major Gem Theft

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Police Friday arrested a woman and were looking for her husband on charges of stealing \$1.7 million in diamonds from an air freight pouch in June.

Police identified the arrested woman as Claretta Orzono, 23, the wife of an employee at Rome's Fiumicino International Airport. An arrest warrant was issued for her husband, Roberto, 30.

The diamonds, weighing 500 grams, vanished June 22 on a flight from Johannesburg to Hong Kong by way of Rome.

## Iceland to Devalue

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Iceland announced tonight that it is devaluing the krona by 10.7 percent. The announcement, from the central bank, also said that trading in foreign currency will be suspended tomorrow, but will resume on Tuesday.

The new rate of exchange will be 225 kronas to the pound sterling, compared with 205, and for the dollar it will be 99 as against 87.12.

## 19 Die, 20 Hurt In Explosion at U.S. Steel Mill

WEIRTON, W. Va., Dec. 17 (AP).—Officials said today that an explosion and fire at a steel plant here in which 19 men died and more than 20 were injured.

"What apparently went up was coke oven gas—similar to natural gas," Fletcher L. Byrom, board chairman of Koppers Construction Co. of Pittsburgh, said.

The blast Friday occurred in a coke plant that Koppers was building for Weirton Steel, a division of National Steel of Pittsburgh. The victims included employees of Koppers, Weirton and at least two Koppers subcontractors.

**5 Killed at Mine**

TIMMANN, W. Va., Dec. 17 (AP).—Five men were killed, three were critically injured and 70 escaped injury when an explosion of undetermined origin rocked a coal mine here yesterday. Three of eight men trapped in the explosion were brought to the surface of the Mann No. 3 shaft and taken to a hospital in nearby Mullens.

## U.S. Jury Indicts 12 in \$87-Million Drug Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A U.S. grand jury in New York has indicted a New York man, a Belgian, four Frenchmen and six Latin Americans for conspiring to import more than \$87 million worth of heroin and cocaine into the United States.

In a statement, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that the seven-count indictment was returned Nov. 30 in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn.

Robert A. Morse, U.S. Attorney in Brooklyn, said that the 12 men were charged with conspiring to smuggle in 174 kilos of heroin and 12 kilos of cocaine.

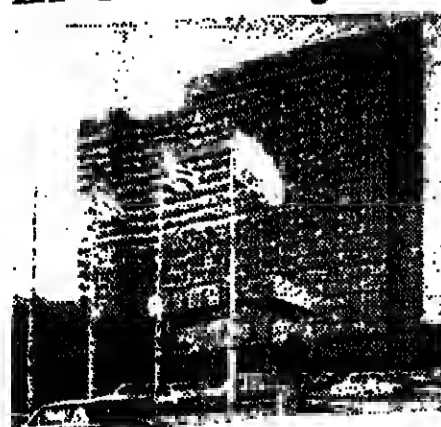
He said that the defendants included: Andrew Gaeta Condemine, 39, a French citizen recently living in Brussels, under the name Mario Deniz. Mr. Condemine was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn on Oct. 5, 1972, along with Christian David, a Frenchman, and 14 others for the importation and distribution of more than 500 kilos of heroin.

Joannes Munoz, 40, a French citizen living in Boulogne, also indicted on Oct. 5, 1972 with Mr. Condemine and Mr. David.

Louis Riviere, 46, a French citizen, now in custody in Italy. His extradition has been requested by the United States.

Josef Vienne, 45, a Belgian citizen, now in custody in Belgium, formerly employed by the Ministry of the Interior.

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## 5 Attica Inmates File Suit Claiming Illegal Isolation

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Five Attica State Prison inmates, who claim they have been held in isolation cells because they are witnesses against guards accused of beating a prisoner, have filed a \$6-million suit against state and federal officials.

The Attica Defense Committee said that the legal action was filed in the U.S. District Court.

The suit, filed last week before Judge John T. Curtin, claims the inmates were placed in isolation because they are prosecution witnesses in a hearing for guards accused of beating one of the prisoners.

The suit was filed by Jerome Rosenberg, who is one of the inmates and also is acting as a counsel for the plaintiffs. The other plaintiffs are Richard Fisher, Samuel C. Wallis, Milton Jones and James P. Murphy.

Named as defendants were state Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald, Attica Superintendent Ernest Montanye, special deputy attorney general John Stenger and U.S. attorney Richard Arcadio.

## UN Environment Secretariat Is Set Up, Awarded to Kenya

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—The United Nations has formally entered the fight against environmental pollution and Maurice P. Strong of Canada, the newly elected executive director of the UN environment secretariat, will go to Nairobi, Kenya, to prepare to set up the secretariat there next summer.

The General Assembly, during an eight-hour session late Friday, established the secretariat, a 58-country governing council for environmental programs, a fund to support environmental projects and an environmental coordinating board to tie together UN specialized agencies.

The assembly adopted a 1973 budget of \$5 million for the secretariat and the fund for global environmental and pollution projects has already received pledges of \$38 million.

The United States said it would contribute \$40 million over five years, provided other UN members give \$80 million.

**Japan Big Contributor**

Major contributors are Japan at \$10 million; Canada, \$7.5 million; France, \$6 million; Sweden, \$5 million; Britain, \$4.3 million, and Australia, \$2.5 million.

The assembly also agreed unanimously to put the secretariat in Nairobi, named the council members and elected Mr. Strong, who had been nominated by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The major Western countries had earlier fought to put the secretariat in New York, Geneva, London or Vienna, where it would have been handler to UN headquarters and to related agencies.

In another money issue, the assembly's budgetary committee voted yesterday to exempt mainland China from paying more than \$27 million in assessments that Nationalist China owed when it was expelled last year.

Abstentions. Brazil and the Soviet bloc voted against the resolution, the United States and Japan voted for it and Britain and France abstained.

Meanwhile, East Germany's first official observer to the UN said at a news conference Friday that he hoped for full membership for his country soon, followed by diplomatic relations with the United States.

The observer, Horst Grunert, praised the détente in Europe that led to his acceptance here and to East German participation in the European security preparatory talks in Helsinki. He was cautious in replying to questions about future relations with Bonn.

## French Communists Elect Marchais

PARIS, Dec. 17 (AP).—Georges Marchais, a former metal worker, today was elected leader of the French Communist party for its battle within a leftist unity front against the Gaullists in next year's legislative elections.

Mr. Marchais, 52, was voted secretary-general by the Central Committee at the party's 20th Congress, replacing Waldeck Rochet, 66, who has been ill for three years. The former leader was given the title of honorary president.

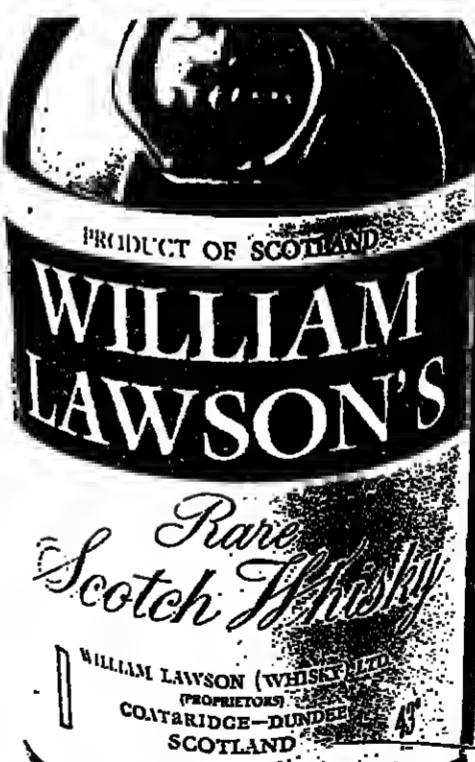
For Mr. Marchais, the promotion was in name alone, because he has in fact been running party affairs since 1970 when he was named assistant secretary-general.

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# Weary of Rifts, Military Rule Former Enemies Flock To Peron's Standard

By Lewis H. Diuguid

**BUENOS AIRES (WP)**—When Juan D. Peron returned last month from 17 years in exile, he was welcomed not only by his old supporters and by young Argentines who had never known him, but also by many intellectuals and political leaders who had opposed him and even helped oust him from power.

"In 1956, I was anti-Peronist, and I fought in the streets of Cordoba. The only time I ever used arms in the revolution that brought down Peron," Jose A. Allende, leader of the popular Christian party, said.

Today, Mr. Allende's party is one of several relatively small groups that have joined a front supporting the return of Peronism to power. According to the 54-year-old Christian Socialist leader, "Peronism is a movement in which all the humanity of this nation converges."

Interviews with half a dozen of these Peronists-comes-lately indicate common reasons for their conversion. Most saw Mr. Peron in the early 1960s as a Fascist, unrepresentative of the national will. Now they say that they were mistaken—that the movement is too highly Argentine to fit any imported labels. They show conviction that Peronism is crucial to the country's political development, so long impeded by social divisions and military interventions.

**Change of Attitude**

One strong factor in changing their attitudes was the severity with which Peronists were repressed following the 1955 military coup that many of them had supported.

As Mr. Allende said, "We were against the excesses of Peron, not the social relations under Peronism. We wanted to do something new, with hope for the future. With the last shot, the old political guard reappeared, and with its greater experience, it displaced the youth."

As Mr. Allende and others were moving toward Peronism, some of the original enthusiasts were leaving the movement. Elections

scheduled for March, which would be the first unrestricted voting in 20 years, should indicate which trend is stronger.

The following is an attempt at a cross-section of thought, not in the labor or student groups today associated with Mr. Peron, but among politicians and intellectuals who once opposed him:

Enrique Oteiza, 43, executive secretary of the Latin American Council of Social Science.

As a student at the University of Buenos Aires during the Peron decade, Mr. Oteiza participated in what he now calls the "Europeanized alienation" of the left-leaning activists, "ashamed at the thought of what was happening in Argentina."

"There is now a new left that does not exist then. It is not Communist or Socialist. It is much more nationalist, convinced that it can achieve its own forms of social organization."

Mr. Oteiza identifies this student group as working within the wide boundaries of Peronism. Labor, still loyal, also has changed.

"In 17 years, new waves of industrial workers have entered industry. They are much better educated. Many have completed secondary education—highly unusual in Latin America."

For Mr. Oteiza, the colorful side of the movement—the age and eccentricities of its leader and the confusion of its ideology—is unimportant.

"What is important is that new groups of great potential can enter into power, part of a movement with roots in Argentine history. If political life reopens, and is uninterrupted for several years, we will see a surge of leadership not just in Peronism, but in all of the parties."

Jorge Selser, 41, a Socialist party leader:

"In the 1950s, I identified Peronism as a form of Nazi Fascism. I joined the Socialist party to fight for liberal democracy, thinking that the traditional institutions—Congress, free press, etc.—could resolve all problems with time."



Former Argentine President Juan Peron waving to large crowd in Asuncion, Paraguay.

By 1953, Mr. Selser fled to exile in Uruguay. When Mr. Peron fell two years later, the military government sent a cruiser to Montevideo to welcome home about 400 ex-patriates, including Mr. Selser.

"The Liberating Revolution (official name of the movement that ousted Mr. Peron) commissioned me to work with labor unions in the interior. It was there that I became convinced that all the workers truly are Peronist and that the national authorities were denying the existence of Peronism, but of the unions themselves."

"This was my first realization that Argentina could not conform to the recipes of British or German labor Socialism."

"The workers defend Peronism, because it offered them economic welfare superior to what they had known before, and it made them feel they participated with their physical presence in political decisions."

Mr. Selser said that this feeling was in part illusory and he showed some frustration with the

movement's diffusion, "Peronism knows what it does not like, but little of what it does want."

Nevertheless, he sees it as the main force in eventual solution of Argentine problems. As a leader of one faction of the small and chronically divided Socialist party, Mr. Selser opted to join the pro-Peron Civic Front.

This further divided the Socialist party, one portion of which opposed association with Mr. Peron. "As far as possible, I will try to see that my group does not lose its Socialist identity," he said. "But as a small group we enter with an attitude of humility."

Maria Lynch, 40, novelist:

"In the 1950s, I was recently married, starting a family and isolated from the political militants. When Peron fell, I thought it was logical, because he had not given the movement an ideology. He had not given the people the means to offset the military... It was an error not to arm the labor class."

She denounces the military for

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

### Can Kreisky Cope?

# Austrian Economic Boom Breeds Social Tensions

By Paul Hofmann

**VIENNA (NYT)**—Can Austria really afford to give \$50 in cash to every newlywed couple or, for that matter, to offer free textbooks and free streetcar rides to all students?

What is the price of well-being? Will the Socialist government be able to cope with a protracted economic boom that is still heating up and seems to be causing as many social tensions as does a depressed economy elsewhere? Can this little neutral country afford a controversy with Yugoslavia over a small ethnic minority that wants no more than road signs in its own language—a concession that the ethnic Germans of the Italian South Tyrol have long since obtained?



Bruno Kreisky

These are some of the questions asked here as a stretch of prosperous placidity comes to an end and as the government of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky faces new challenges.

After two and a half years as the head of the first all-Socialist administration in half a century, Mr. Kreisky seemed headed for seven difficult months. Anti-Yugoslav nationalists there probably were neo-Nazis among them—boiled and spat upon him when he intervened in the language dispute in Klagenfurt, the regional capital of Carinthia, a bulwark of socialism now as it had been a bulwark of Nazism before World War II.

The trade unions were flexing their considerable muscle, and Austrians were confronted with something they had almost forgotten—strike threats, if not actual strikes. Most ominous for Mr. Kreisky, Socialist votes declined in a few elections for shop stewards in factories.

Then, the chubby, dynamic chancellor, who is 61 years old, was stricken with a circulatory disturbance. Doctors kept him in a clinic for a few days and told him to take it easy, for a while at least.

In neighboring West Germany another Socialist, Chancellor Willy Brandt, a good friend of the Austrian leader, won parliamentary elections on Nov. 19. "This is the best medicine for Mr. Kreisky," one of his aides remarked.

Indeed, Mr. Brandt's victory seems to have given a psychological spur to the Socialists in Austria, that was badly needed, even though the next nationwide elections are not to be held until 1975.

"The euphoria is back," an elderly Vienna official who is not a Socialist observed. "Kreisky is still very much in charge, and most Austrians trust that he will somehow be able to curb inflation and to straighten things out with Yugoslavia. There is just nobody in the opposition camp with Kreisky's charisma."

The official, who lived through the chronic economic crisis after World War I as well as Nazi domination and Vienna's dark days during World War II, says: "I've never seen anything like this buying spree going on right now. Everybody seems to have money and to be spending all he has on Christmas. We have our poor all right, but they are mostly pensioners and older people. They are invisible."

Indeed, he added, he voted for Mr. Peron in 1948. He did not, however, in 1951, and he went into active opposition when Mr. Peron split with the Catholic Church.

Mr. Amadeo became foreign minister in the military government that displaced Mr. Peron. He conducted Mr. Peron from the Paraguayan gunboat on which he had taken refuge in the Plate River to the Paraguayan Air Force plane that took him to exile.

"I joined that government in the belief that it would fulfill its announced policy of tolerance—'neither victors nor victims'."

When that approach was discarded, Mr. Amadeo left the government, returning, however, as ambassador to the United Nations under President Arturo Frondizi another latter-day Peron enthusiast and ambassador to Brazil under the military government that took power in 1966 with Gen. Juan Onganía.

"When Onganía fell, I understood that we must cooperate with Peronism, because it had the forces to overcome divisions. The military, too, began to realize that it had to make its peace with the popular forces."

"One reason was to prevent these forces from moving over to Marxism. Peronism is not of Marxist origin, but there has been some infiltration," Mr. Amadeo said he remains faithful to the policy of "neither victors nor victims."

The six interviewed agreed that a principal factor in resisting the appeal of the Peron years was the performance of the regimes that followed him. As Mr. Oteiza said, "These have been extraordinarily inept governments."

All would accept Mr. Oteiza's conclusion, as well:

"Never before or since Peron has Argentina achieved such a measure of social justice."

chancellor seems determined to maintain the wedding present and such other vote-getting devices as the free textbooks and streetcar rides.

Inflation has frightened wage-earners and caused pressures in organized labor. A new wave of price increases is feared when Austria, with other European countries, introduces a value-added tax system on Jan. 1. Unions have been muttering for weeks that the working class is getting a bad deal and should fight for a larger share of the growing national wealth.

However, an assistant to Mr. Kreisky commented: "Our workers really cannot complain. Consumer prices may have gone up by 15 percent in the last two years, but the average worker's wage has increased maximally by 28 percent, which leaves a very comfortable 13 percent actual gain."

### After Letter to Brandt, Reply

# Strougal Becomes 'Hopeful' On Bonn-Prague Pact Soon

By John M. Goshko

**PRAGUE (WP)**—Premier Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia says that his personal intervention with Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has made him "hopeful" that the two countries will soon be able to end 34 years of hostility and establish normal relations.

In an interview, Mr. Strougal disclosed that Mr. Brandt had replied to a letter from him seeking to break the impasse in negotiations between Bonn and Prague.

"Mr. Brandt really sent us an answer," the premier said, "and I am not unsatisfied with his answer."

He declined to specify what was contained in the exchange, saying: "I think it is correct thing for our relations that neither side publishes the contents of the letters. I think that would make a more positive contribution than would making them public prematurely."

Mr. Strougal's words indicated that Czechoslovakia's government, headed by Gustav Husak, the Communist party leader, is now optimistic that a treaty with West Germany can be reached during the first half of 1973.

### A Milestone

If so, it would be another milestone along the road to ending the cold war in Europe. Central to the developing atmosphere of détente has been Mr. Brandt's policy of seeking a reconciliation with the Soviet bloc.

He has succeeded in winning treaties to establish new relationships with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. Now, Czechoslovakia—another East European country that suffered Nazi aggression—is at center stage.

Without a Czechoslovak treaty, Bonn would find it difficult to move on to similar negotiations with two other members of the Soviet bloc, Hungary and Bulgaria. In addition, failure to formally resolve the differences between Bonn and Prague could cripple the movement toward a European security conference and negotiations on reducing military forces in Central Europe.

Originally, the Czechoslovaks insisted that West Germany must accept that the Munich treaty was invalid from the beginning "together with all of its consequences." Otherwise, the Czechoslovaks said, there can be no treaty with Bonn.

West Germany's position is that, while the treaty was unjust, it did exist and cannot merely be wiped from international law. Bonn contends that it was in force from 1938 until March 1939, when Hitler abrogated the agreement by moving from the Sudetenland to occupy other areas of Czechoslovakia.

Bonn's refusal to budge on this point is due to the possible effects on millions of former Sudeten Germans who are now citizens of West Germany. Officials in Bonn contend that if the Munich agreement was invalid from the start, the German citizenship of the Sudeten refugees would be compromised, and they theoretically would be open to legal action by Czechoslovakia for wartime acts.

Until now, the Brandt government has followed a negotiating strategy of sitting tight and hoping that Prague's allies would force it to accept the German position. During the last month, the Soviet Union and other Soviet-bloc countries have started to describe the Munich situation in language that appears to correspond with the West German view.

The Czechoslovaks themselves have introduced a formula using language that says the Munich agreement should be considered "illegal from the very beginning and therefore invalid from the aspect of international law."

### Recent Letter

It was against this background that Mr. Strougal, Czechoslovakia's head of government, sent his letter to Mr. Brandt a few weeks ago.

"A solution was contained in the letter which we have recently sent to Mr. Brandt, Mr. Strougal said during the interview. "On this basis, we are ready any time to continue the interrupted negotiations, and we expect that the representatives of the Federal Republic will convey to us their ideas."

It was pointed out to Mr. Strougal that Bonn officials had said privately that he had Mr. Brandt's answer. He conceded that Mr. Brandt had sent a letter and that he was "not unsatisfied" with it.

Mr. Strougal said that his letter concerned the Munich question and added: "If we say that negotiations now appear more hopeful, that means we see a way out that would be acceptable to both sides. 'As for the timetable,' he continued, 'we have only a framework idea, or perhaps it would be better if I said a wish. We think that during the next year we should conclude the matter and that, if possible, it should conclude within the first half of the year.'

"But," Mr. Strougal said, "this is our unilateral wish. The negotiations will be conducted by two sides, and there the realism of our wish will be verified."

"Mr. Brandt knows that we are prepared for negotiations. And I think also that the platform for negotiations is hopeful. I think it now is necessary to create the conditions for reaching concrete negotiations—that those who conduct these talks have the necessary room for maneuver, directives and goodwill and are empowered to come to an agreement. We believe that to reach an agreement is possible."

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A view of Republic Steel in Cleveland, back to life after doldrums.

## After 2 Sluggish Years

## Industrial America on the Move

By Michael C. Jensen

CLEVELAND, Ohio (NYT).—Five days a week, three shifts a day, the steelworkers are once again heading down roads leading into Cleveland's "Valley." There a congestion of smoke-belching mills are operating full tilt to help meet the nation's swelling demand for steel.

By the thousands, workers who were laid off in 1971 have been called back to run the machines at the huge, dingy mills of Cleveland.

Industrial America is on the move again. And, in no-nonsense, hard-bat cities like Detroit and Pittsburgh and Buffalo, lights are burning late as the nation's industrial giants emerge from two years of sluggishness.

Jim Phillips, a young Cleveland steel man who spent last Christmas on the unemployment rolls, leaned back from his console the other day and surveyed a stack of 25,000-pound slabs that were about to be transformed into gleaming coils of hot-rolled steel. A year earlier, the lanky, 30-year-old father of two was scrapping by on a weekly government dolo of \$43, instead of the \$170

he customarily earns from the Republic Steel Co.

"I was really hurting," he recalls. "It's not easy when you have a mortgage to pay and kids to feed."

## Reputation

The industrial slump has not been gentle, either, with the nation's reputation as a mighty maker of products. But, after being written off by some critics as a tired, uncompetitive behemoth, caring only about the growing sector of its economy that provides services rather than goods, the nation finally is seeing its heavy industry come to life after two years in the doldrums.

From Washington, statistics chronicling the beginning of an industrial comeback have come tumbling out in an impressive testimonial to the nation's improving economic health. Among the recent indicators, most of them comparing October figures with year-earlier levels, are these:

- New factory orders, a critical indicator of future production, have jumped 16.8 percent.
- Manufacturers' shipments,

which pinpoint current business conditions, are up a sharp 15.8 percent.

- Unfilled orders, showing the underlying backlog of support, have surged 14.8 percent.

- Manufacturing production, which goes into immediate shipments and inventories, has risen by 9.3 percent.

- New plant and equipment purchases for the first half of 1973 are projected by manufacturers at a rate 17 percent higher than in the first six months of this year.

The laggards so far in the industrial resurgence have been inventories and manufacturing employment, but even those troubling categories are beginning to show signs of improvement. Inventories were up 4.2 percent in October from year-earlier levels, and manufacturing employment rose by 3.5 percent.

The result of all these advances? Increasingly, the terms boom or boomlet are being heard across the country as businessmen and economists alike proclaim the advent of what is expected to be a formidable advance in industrial output.

## By Europe and Japan

## U.S. Aircraft Industry Challenged

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON.—Fresh from one financial buffeting because of slowdowns in domestic business, the U.S. aerospace industry is about to run into new trouble, and the Nixon administration is in turmoil over what, if anything, it should do about it. Further government help in financing commercial aircraft prospects is one hotly debated possibility.

The trouble this time is coming from abroad. Governments in Europe and Japan are mustering their resources as never before to challenge traditional U.S. dominance in the production of commercial aircraft.

If present trends continue, according to a recent U.S. Commerce Department analysis, the U.S. share of worldwide aircraft sales could drop to 64 percent from the current 80 percent by 1990—a loss of more than \$1 billion a year in potential revenue.

## Thousands of Jobs

Should that happen, industry and administration officials agree, it would mean losing thousands of American jobs in an industry where employment has already been shaved nearly 40 percent from 1968's peak of 1.5 million.

Even worse, according to White House aide William Magruder, erosion of U.S. aerospace exports would threaten the nation's ability to finance the billions of dollars in oil, gas and other raw materials America is expected to have to import over the next decade. In 1971, the United States exported \$3.9 billion more in aircraft and parts than it imported—making the industry the nation's biggest single earner of foreign currencies.

Faced with these threats, the administration has taken some initial steps in recent months to bolster the aerospace industry. It has pushed through, where possible, money for military aircraft projects with potential commercial applications.

It has quietly made small amounts of money available through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research projects that could be useful if the supersonic transport (SST) is revived. And in one recent case—involving General Electric Co. and a French concern—it prevented a French firm from buying U.S. aircraft engine technology from becoming available to other nations.

But in the eyes of industry officials and some within the Nixon

administration, these efforts will be to no avail unless the government takes the big step of routinely providing aircraft companies with help in financing commercial projects.

That view has set off a debate within the government.

Proponents of such a move argue that the aerospace industry requires special treatment, because of its importance to national defense and to the nation's position in international commerce, on which many domestic jobs depend.

Whatever the merits of the arguments, any effort to funnel federal financing to the U.S. aerospace industry now is likely to run into political trouble.

In the weeks just before the election, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief adviser on domestic affairs, set hearts aflutter

## U.S. Consumer-Goods Exhibit Ends 11-Month Soviet Tour

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW (AP).—The most successful American road show ever to play the Soviet Union ended its tour last week and closed its doors behind the last of about two million visitors.

After an 11-month run in six Soviet cities, a tour that began in Tbilisi in Georgia on Jan. 24 and ended in Leningrad, "Research and Development, U.S.A." shed down to a public that never seemed to tire of seeing the material side of American life and hearing about the rest.

Exhibit director William Davis said by telephone from Leningrad: "They have shown immense interest in the things on display."

At the 18 exhibit stands, the crowds studied about 170 products, ranging from an electric coffee pot to a tablet computer, a princess telephone to a Lincoln Continental car.

The Russians who elbowed past the Apollo-10 command module to get in the front door didn't come just to look; they wanted conversation as well.

"How much does your father earn? Is that your car, little girl? How long do you have to wait to get one in America? If that would it take to get it fixed? What's the compression ratio?"

There were 33 young Russian-speaking Americans on hand to give the answers.

Guides like Adrienne Huiig, a

in the aerospace industry by declaring he saw merit in Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman Scott D. Browne's proposal for an Aerospace Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Such an entity, for which Mr. Browne had been vainly plumping for more than a year, would provide government guarantees for loans to aircraft companies, along the lines already used to rescue Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from possible bankruptcy in 1971. The Lockheed case was handled through special legislation.

Any such proposal, government officials noted, would risk running into the same congressional buzz-saw—manned by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and others—that felled the SST in 1970 and nearly chopped down the Lockheed rescue plan a year later.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Energy Crisis Now Seen as Threat in U.S.

Ecologists, Industry Blame Each Other

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP).—Economists say it's fun to an unchecked rise in consumption, while ecologists blame too many people using too much electricity and driving too many automobiles.

Businessmen blame the ecologists who want to turn their backs on technology, whereas ecologists believe it's rooted in business transportation like the Santa Barbara oil spill, the sulfurizing of cities' air and the mass misuse of the countryside.

The truth is that it's been brought on by all of these things, and that because these things, same without warning or outcry, the United States is in the throes of what is commonly called the energy crisis.

"It all reflects the higher aspirations of America, and it's all come together at the same time," James R. Schlesinger, chairman of the U.S. National Energy Commission said. "That's why it's a crisis."

## Biggest Problem

The crisis is probably the biggest long-term problem facing the United States. So serious is the energy dilemma that the Republicans never brought it up and the Democrats never pressed them on it during the recent political campaign, although there are no immediate answers to U.S. energy problems or because the answers are politically unacceptable.

Peasants think the crisis has no solution, while optimists believe that it can only be solved by raising prices on oil, gas and electricity, by doing away with tripling imports of oil and gas, by embarking on the largest domestic financing plan in U.S. history and by facing up to an endless string of unhappy compromises about the environment.

The U.S. population has doubled in the last 50 years, while energy use has grown almost four times, largely because of the automobile. Per capita electricity consumption doubled five times in that period, twice in the last 15 years.

"The last doubling is always the one that breaks the camel's back," former Federal Power Commissioner John O'Leary said, "and this is the one that's done it to us."

Ironically, the straw that really broke the camel's back is what Mr. O'Leary calls the "environmental crunch," a nationwide movement against polluted air and water so unforeseen that one of the nation's leading futurists wrote a book five years ago that barely mentioned the environment and never mentioned the movement.

Ecologists forced power companies to abandon scenic rivers and lake sites in more than 10 states and have caused more than 20 delays in the construction of nuclear power plants. The Hudson Institute's Herman Kahn has said that the electric power industry has failed to win an environmental court case anywhere in the United States in the last seven years, ever since conservationists blocked Consolidated Edison's attempt to put a pumped storage plant into scenic Storm King on the Hudson River.

## Rampant Disagreement

Disagreement rages rampant over the changes wrought by the environmental movement. Mr. Schlesinger believes the environmentalists focused the country's attention on the fuels crisis, while Mr. O'Leary (now with the AEC) and others think the ecologists have gone too far.

"My own view is... that we're seeing an analogue to the over-taking of the civil rights movement by the extremists several years ago," Mr. O'Leary said. "This extremism could create a very sharp reaction, if it causes a real energy shortage."

Despite their disruptive ways, ecologists have caused no shortage of energy in the United States so far. It's true they forced electric power companies in more than 30 U.S. cities to abandon coal for low-sulfur oil, but there's no shortage yet of plants to take the sulfur out of oil. Besides, public health authorities welcomed the change from coal, which caused the release of 9 million tons of sulfur oxides into the air as recently as 1970.

Other changes in energy ways would be just as welcome, like a halt to energy waste. By one estimate, the U.S. wastes 25 percent of the energy it produces. In effect, 205 million Americans squander as much energy as 105 million Japanese consume.

Will there be war between the environmentalists and the energy suppliers? Unhappily, the two groups seem light years apart these days. Environmental groups have made "zero growth" their energy goal, while the energy industry seems more determined than ever to steamroller the opposition.

One bright ray of hope is that energy experts do not believe that the fuels crisis will last forever. Many believe that technology will bail the country out by letting it tap new clean fuels and by cleaning up existing fuels.

"The next 10 years are the critical, tough years," said Charles Zrakat, senior vice-president of the Mitre Corp., which has just done an exhaustive energy study. "We believe the physical resources and technical options exist to get us out of this crisis in 10 years."

## Vote by Groups in Presidential Elections Since 1952

(Based on Gallup Poll survey data)

	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
	Stev.	Stev.	JFK	Gold.	HHH	Nixon
NATIONAL	44.8	55.4	42.2	57.8	50.1	49.9
Men	47	53	45	55	48	52
Women	43	58	39	61	52	48
White	43	57	41	59	51	49
Non-white	73	21	61	39	62	38
College	34	66	31	69	39	61
High School	45	55	42	58	52	48
Grade School	52	43	50	50	45	55
Prof. & Business	36	64	32	68	42	58
White Collar	40	60	37	63	49	51
Manual	55	45	50	50	60	40
Under 30 years	51	49	42	57	54	46
30-49 years	47	53	45	55	46	54
50 years & older	33	67	39	61	46	54
Protestants	37	63	37	63	38	62
Catholics	56	44	51	49	78	22
Republicans	8	92	4	96	5	95
Democrats	77	23	85	15	84	16
Independents	35	65	30	70	43	57
Members of labor union families	81	19	57	43	65	35

## Gallup Poll

## A Group-by-Group Analysis of the '72 Election

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 17.—Analysis of the 1972 presidential election vote by major population groups shows that the Democratic coalition—forged in New Deal days and comprised of the big city vote, manual workers, Catholics, labor union members and non-whites—fell into disarray in this year's presidential campaign.

With analysis of the 1972 election survey data now completed, the Gallup Poll can report the pattern of major-party voting by population groups and how this year's results compare with those from previous presidential elections.

Since such information as age, sex and occupation of voters is not recorded on election ballots, it is only through validated survey methods that this information can become part of the political record of presidential years.

## Record Defection

Based on data from surveys conducted immediately before and after presidential elections since 1962, these voting patterns

form the basis of Republican and Democratic strategy for the future.

The 1972 presidential election will go into the records as one in which many traditional voting patterns were shattered, largely as a result of record defection among Democratic voters.

In the 1972 election, one third of Democrats (33 percent) voted for President Nixon. This defection rate far exceeds that recorded in any of the previous five presidential elections.

The vote by political affiliation since the 1952 presidential election shows the Republican vote as far more cohesive than the Democratic vote. With the exception of 1964, when Barry Goldwater ran against Lyndon Johnson and the defection rate among Republicans was 20 percent, the figure has not exceeded 9 percent.

Here are further highlights of this year's major-party vote, based on Gallup survey data:

- The nation's blue-collar workers—representing more than a third of the electorate and the core vote for all Democratic presidential aspirants since the '30s—went heavily for Mr. Nixon over Sen. George McGovern on Nov. 7—by the ratio of 57 to 43 percent.

Blue-collar workers have voted heavily Democratic in all presi-

dential elections since 1952, with the exception of 1956 when they divided their vote between the late Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson in the Eisenhower landslide.

- The most dramatic switch in voting behavior in this year's election is found among labor union people. For the first time since the mid-'30s when reliable election survey data first became available, a majority (54 percent) of members of labor union families voted the Republican ticket. In all previous presidential elections, heavy majorities went to the Democratic presidential candidate.

- The youth vote (18 to 29) was evenly divided this year between Mr. Nixon and Sen. McGovern, with survey data showing a nearly 50-50 split. Among "new voters," 18-24 years old, the vote was also roughly 50-50.

The vote of youth this year is in contrast to the 1968 election when young voters voted for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey over Mr. Nixon by approximately a 5-to-4 ratio. Younger voters have voted Democratic in all presidential elections over the last two decades, with the exception of the Eisenhower landslide in 1956.

- The Catholic vote in this year's presidential election was also evenly divided between the

two candidates. Persons of this faith gave the Democratic ticket a clear majority of their vote in every presidential election since 1952, excluding Gen. Eisenhower's victory in 1956.

- Little difference is found between the vote of men and women, with men voting for Mr. Nixon 63-37 percent and women favoring Mr. Nixon by 62-38 percent.

- The voting group that deviated least from its traditional voting behavior this year was nonwhites. Nearly 9 in 10 nonwhites (91 percent) voted for Sen. McGovern, roughly the same proportion who voted for Sen. Humphrey in 1968. With the exception of 1956, no fewer than eight in 10 nonwhites have voted for the Democratic candidate in presidential elections since 1952.

The accompanying table shows the division of the major-party vote by population groups in the last six elections, as determined by Gallup surveys taken immediately before and immediately following each election.

In the pre-election survey approximately 3,500 persons were interviewed in person in more than 300 scientifically selected election precincts across the nation between Nov. 2-4. In the post-election survey, 1,462 persons were interviewed during the period Nov. 10-13.

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## Perspective on Apollo

Project Apollo will belong to history when Astronauts Cernan, Schmitt and Evans splash down in the Pacific on Tuesday. If all goes well, the most difficult and most expensive feat of exploration in history will then have come to a brilliant conclusion. The quarter-million-mile cosmic gulf between the earth and the moon has now been successfully traversed repeatedly.

The first dozen men ever to land on the moon have walked and ridden on different parts of the lunar surface, collected hundreds of pounds of rocks which have been returned to earth, planted instruments on the moon which will go on recording conditions there for years to come, and demonstrated that human beings can live and work on another planet for indefinitely long periods.

For thousands of years, men yearned to visit the moon and dismissed such thoughts as hopeless fantasy. Now what were yesterday's romantic dreams are today's humdrum facts, and generations of schoolchildren to come will learn about Neil Armstrong along with Christopher Columbus and Marco Polo.

When President Kennedy set the lunar goal before the nation, this country had not yet suffered the trauma of Vietnam. Such concepts as the welfare crisis, black power, women's lib had not yet entered the national vocabulary. In those far-off days many thought of the United States as an affluent society which had become lazy and degenerate, which had lost a sense of purpose and needed new goals to give it direction and meaning.

With what now seems like incredible naivete, Nikita Khrushchev's boasts about defeating the United States economically and scientifically were taken seriously, while many feared that Fidel Castro would soon dominate Latin America. It was against this mixed background of exasperation and apprehension that President Kennedy sounded the call to the moon and found enormous

response in Congress and among the American people.

In today's United States, cold war enthusiasm has long since been chilled by Vietnam, while the emptiness of Khrushchev's boasts has long since been understood—in Moscow as well as here. The Castro threat today is thought of in minuscule terms, while most people believe the nation's future to be more endangered by poverty, by racial and ethnic antagonisms and by other internal problems than by external tensions and threats.

Standards of living, of education and of length of life are higher than ever, but expectations have exceeded achievements, producing dissatisfaction that has induced many to view the expenditures on Apollo as "waste" which could better have been used for more mundane purposes.

But there is another side to that picture. It can well be argued that in carrying forward the Apollo project, this country attained one of its finest hours. In a spirit of peace and selflessness, in an atmosphere of complete openness, the United States has blazed the trail to the planets and the stars. The astronauts who went to the moon were seeking knowledge, not gold or slaves or other wealth. They went there consciously as representatives of all mankind, not as imperialists seeking to bring the moon under the Stars and Stripes. What they learned has been made available to all peoples and all nations without any request for a quid pro quo.

In the atmosphere created by Project Apollo—with its constant reminder that what unites men is stronger than what divides them—it was easier to reduce cold war tensions, to end the original space race, and to begin genuine international collaboration in cosmic exploration. Project Apollo has helped consecrate the moon and space to the cause of peace and cooperation among all men. This has been a glorious adventure in whose successful outcome the people of America and of the world can properly take pride.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bolstering Allied Unity

Two developments at the recent meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers in Brussels deserved more attention than they received in this country. In a letter to the gathering, President Nixon promised that the United States would keep its 300,000 troops in Europe if the other allies maintained and improved their forces. And the 10 nations making up the "Eurogroup" within NATO promised to increase defense budgets by \$1.5 billion over-all for 1973.

It was the third straight year that "Eurogroup," acutely aware of the charges on Capitol Hill that the European allies are not carrying their fair share of the common defense burden, had announced substantial boosts in military spending. The latest increase will push the aggregate defense budgets of the 10 above \$23 billion, an increase of 6.8 percent over 1972.

By cooperating with each other for the development and procurement of new weapons, the 10 governments may lay a basis for future defense integration inside an enlarged European community. The immediate aim of the 10 when they organized in 1968, however, was to head off a unilateral reduction of American forces in Europe by demonstrating

their willingness to improve their own contributions to NATO. President Nixon's reassurance constituted a recognition of their efforts as well as a warning that they should persist.

There is nothing sacred about the American force level of 300,000. In fact, it represents substantial but gradual cuts over a period of several years. But allied morale and unity would take a hard knock and the chances of making progress on mutual and balanced East-West force reductions in Europe might be severely damaged if the United States appeared determined to pull out no matter what happened.

The NATO allies are among 34 nations already participating in preliminary talks in Helsinki to prepare a European conference on security and cooperation for next summer. Preparatory talks will begin in Geneva late in January for a more limited—and much more difficult—negotiation with the Soviet Union and its partners on the question of mutual and balanced force reductions. Prospects for both negotiations have been enhanced by the display of allied unity in Brussels.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## America's New Voice

During four years as director of the U.S. Information Agency Frank J. Shakespeare Jr. has irritated foreigners, demoralized agency hands and embarrassed American diplomacy with his stridently propagandistic hardline approach to the presentation of American policy abroad.

President Nixon's choice of another highly partisan ex-aidé to replace Mr. Shakespeare does not encourage hope for a more balanced and restrained presentation of U.S. views in the future. As a onetime newspaperman and news magazine executive, James Keogh has

experience and talent that could be useful in the nation's top information post. But the former White House speech-writer's public comments reflect an attitude and a misunderstanding of the role of a free press that could prove disastrous in his new job.

It is time the United States lowered its voice as well as its profile. Mr. Keogh will have to re-examine his own views, as well as the policies of the agency he has been chosen to head if the multifaceted Voice of America is to regain respect in a turned-off world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### France and Its Communist Party

The French Communists... admit that there have been errors in Eastern Europe, but assert that France will be spared these because of its democratic and parliamentary traditions, its strong and well-organized labor movement, etc. Yet all these advantages were enjoyed by Czechoslovakia in 1948 and it was not spared.

In the last resort, the problem is perhaps

less that of the French Communists' sincerity than of their willingness or ability to analyze the logic of their own system. If they were sincere, they presumably would not mind what they said about the situation in Eastern Europe. As it is, the fact that they persist in describing the regimes of Eastern Europe as democratic leads one to maintain serious doubts about their own conceptions of democracy.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 18, 1897  
PARIS—Alphonse Daudet, French writer, poet, playwright and journalist, died suddenly while playing bridge with his family yesterday evening. He was 77 years of age. He was a long-time contributor to the Figaro, and also various pseudonyms under his name and when he wrote on his own. Always a poet, even when he wrote in prose, he will probably best be remembered for his "Lettres de Mon oncle". He died in peace, without any suffering. He just passed away.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1922  
MUNICH—The city is wild with enthusiasm tonight over a fascist demonstration organized by Herr Hitler and his followers. Thousands of "storm troopers" arrived by train from all over Bavaria. Warlike speeches and demonstrations have been held without restraint. They formed into well-drilled units and marched to the giant beer hall, the Hofbräuhaus. The Bavarian fascist showed their flag for the first time, a blood-red ground with a mystical black swastika on a white circle.



## Jean Monnet on the Coming Year

By James Reston

HOUEJARRAY, France.—The other day, when Henry Kissinger was in Paris, he had a talk about the money, trade and security problems of the United States and Europe with Jean Monnet. Ever since Colonel House and Harry Hopkins, White House aides, have been turning to him for help, and while they don't always take his advice, he always has something sensible to say.

Monnet is now 84, still going to his office every day at 83 Avenue Foch, still living in his thatched-roof cottage here at Houeijarray in the rolling countryside west of Paris, still taking his daily walks in the Forest of Rambouillet, and still looking patiently and optimistically toward the future.

The problems of the nations change, but Monnet's approach to them seldom varies. You have to define the problems carefully, he says, and then work away at them one at a time. You can't settle everything all at once.

### Problems

There are, he thinks, now all sorts of problems to be discussed, with the growth of the European Common Market, the emergence of Japan and China, and the changing relations between East and West Europe and between the nations of the Middle East.

These include international monetary and trade reform, the rise of protectionism, the reconstruction of Western European defense, and complex problems of regulating the multinational corporations.

The first thing, he suggests, is to talk about these things together and not separately. He would like to see established at once a small group of no more than eight men or women, four from the United States and four from the expanding European community, to define these problems and identify "the common interests."

You have to "mend before you can construct," he says. There is still a fear among many people in Europe that the United States and the Soviet Union will try to organize the emerging new world order primarily in their own interests—"have another Yalta Conference," excluding some of the principal powers. Confidence cannot be built on the spirit of domination, he insists, but only on the basis of equality between the United States, the Soviet Union and the Common Market countries. If common interests are not clearly identified, there will be no effective common action.

For all these problems are interdependent, and no single action by any one country, but only common action by the principal countries, can avoid serious misunderstanding in the fields of money, trade and military security.

You don't defend a nation, Monnet says, you defend a civilization. The United States and Europe have a common heritage and common ways of approaching individual liberty and commercial dealing. Therefore, while recognizing the emergence of Japan as the third most powerful economic nation, he would have the United States and Europe begin the discussion together and coordinate with Japan later.

Also, while he expects Presi-

dent Nixon to visit Europe sometime after Inauguration Day, and have bilateral conversations with other heads of government, Monnet's hope is that questions that affect all the Common Market countries will be discussed with the representatives of the new European organization.

### Common Policies

Monnet recognizes that this will be difficult, for United States official attitudes to the enlarged Common Market have become more reserved as competition from it has increased.

Also, Britain will not be in the Common Market until next month and it is still difficult for the West Europeans to reach common policies and speak with a single coherent voice.

Nevertheless, Jean Monnet is not deterred by the difficulties of the moment any more than he was when he began the Common Market idea with the Coal and Steel Community a generation ago.

After a long walk through the Forest of Rambouillet, his cheeks are as red as his grandson's and his eyes as bright. He wonders why the Kissingers still come to see him since, he observes with a smile, "I always say the same thing" which is true. But what he says is the simple wisdom of a long and disciplined life of careful observation, and he will be back in Washington early in the new year applying it again to the problems of 1973 and beyond.

## Pompidou I—As a European

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—President Georges Pompidou can be viewed from three angles: as a European, as a Frenchman and as a politician. While these three approaches should be taken together as a whole, it is the first that probably holds the most historic interest.

Some traditional Gaullists criticize Pompidou for being too "European" since he withdrew De Gaulle's veto of British admission to the Common Market. Others criticize him for being insufficiently "European." He prefers to regard himself as a realist.

On the one hand he considers it necessary for the European community to assert itself sufficiently to prevent any superpower deal tending to divide the world into spheres of interest or neutralizing this continent. On the other hand, he doesn't believe any true "European" policy yet exists.

### Accord Denied

He accepts the fact that both Washington and Moscow deny intention of such a private accord and he is not skeptical about their avowed intentions. What concerns him is that development of such neutrality might gradually come about by happenstance. That would produce not only disaster here but a major loss for the United States and a huge gain for the Soviet Union.

But the European community is not yet in a position to express

its views effectively. Despite the Common Market's enlargement, no real "European" policy can yet be made—except, as it were, despite Europe. What the president means is European unity can only be developed by necessity.

That necessity could perhaps be produced in forthcoming trade and monetary negotiations between the members of the community and the United States. The tougher the U.S. shows itself in bargaining, the more such an attitude would force the European nations to draw together. If Washington is very rough in talks that start next year, that might oddly be the best way of promoting West Europe's unity.

To date, there is more shadow than substance to unity. Even on defense there is no European approach. France's own doctrine remains based on bilateral military contacts, first with the United States and secondly with the North Atlantic Council.

Paris considers the NATO organization, from which it has withdrawn, only a cover for American armed strength, above all nuclear power.

He seems to regard the "temptation" in NATO's Eurogroup to talk of a "European" approach to defense as delusory. Without a really organized Europe, such an approach cannot exist. Consequently, because the certainty of this area is less positive than it was before Russia achieved nuclear-missile parity, the Euro-

pean allies must make their own independent decisions.

For example, the concept of a "European" nuclear force based on those of France and Britain cannot even be contemplated for years. The British are still tied to the United States by accords requiring observance of American secrets. And the West Germans prefer sheltering under an American nuclear umbrella rather than a smaller Anglo-French umbrella.

Pompidou concludes France must make its own military preparations. This country's defense budget in 1973 will therefore see a stable increase. Moreover, Paris resolutely opposes all thought of reducing allied strength in Europe. It shudders any idea of a mutual and balanced force reduction. While Paris does endorse the proposed European security conference it doesn't consider political détente should hinder development of Western defense, it hasn't hindered development of Eastern defense.

Such caution shouldn't indicate any alarm about the prospects of peace. The more immediate major problems are economic. Thus, Pompidou acknowledges that unless inflation is curbed, a serious crisis is inevitable. The real value of money cannot be allowed to decline 6 or 7 percent annually.

### Rate for Sterling

One step that should help ease monetary problems would be establishment of a fixed parity rate for the pound sterling before Britain enters the European community on Jan. 1. That would be "normal" although it isn't sure it will be done. But the forthcoming trade and money talks between the Europeans and Americans are paramount.

The tentative accord worked out in the Azores between Pompidou and Nixon was a practical success although differences in viewpoint continue. The United States has done well. The dollar is no longer disputed and foreign transactions are calculated in its terms.

But this is provisional. There will have to be a definitive transatlantic accord within two or three years. Each side will have to accept certain modalities. And as a monumental by-product of these negotiations, a far more coherent "Europe" might emerge.

## Another Look Offered on Watergate

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Watergate is coming up right now. As a judicial matter, before the relevant court, and as an extra-judicial matter, before congressional committees that are raring to go, their thirst for justice no doubt stimulated by the happy coincidence that the congressional committees are run by Democrats, and the victims are, at least putatively, Republicans.

The entire episode requires, of course, a little perspective. It was hard to get that perspective during the campaign, in part because the McGovern people were elevating Watergate into a moral watershed. You were either dismayed by it, and therefore prepared to vote for McGovern. Or you were insensible to creeping totalitarianism under the Republican party.

The challenge was hurled at me, in a public meeting, by John Leonard, the editor of The New York Times Book Review Section, a most engaging and talented young man of old-fashioned ideological inclinations, who, like the liberals with whom he increasingly identifies himself, disdains particular inquiry, and has not replied to two invitations to explicate his position, which was also George McGovern's, to wit, if you were opposed to the bogging of the Democratic offices at Watergate, therefore you should have voted against Richard Nixon. My point always was: Perhaps they can dredge up a case for impeaching Richard Nixon. But even if there is, it does not add up to a case for voting for George McGovern.

### Favors Penalties

Inasmuch as we all assume that the intent of the Watergate was not to tamper with the strict sense of the term, one reaches for the context of the episode. Understand, I favor the application of the relevant penalties. But even as one believes in enforcing the law, say, when it prescribes six months or a year for pot-smoking, the context of the crime necessarily affects the judgment of the sentence—magistrate and should. It is in this connection that one notices, with more than mere amusement, a feature story in the Village Voice, concerning one Dick Tuck.

"Tuck and his antics were shelved after Watergate," is one of the headline-insets in the article describing the "supreme humorist of American politics." It appears that Mr. Tuck has made a profession of interfering in Republican politics for very nearly 20 years, but when George McGovern decided to make a big issue over Watergate, it was thought wise to discreetly bench Tuck, and accordingly he was whisked away, to Spain, or somewhere.

You see, Dick Tuck has been an employee of the Democrats for many years, and his running assignment is to embarrass Republicans by any means. He specializes in glorious improvisations, which are no doubt more damaging to Republicans than any conversation the Watergaters might have tapped over the telephone of Lawrence O'Brien could have been damaging to Democrats.

At Miami Beach in 1968, for instance, Mr. Tuck arranged for a long line of black youths demonstrating to move enthusiastically around the hotel in which Mr. Nixon was quartered, bearing the sign, simply, "Nixon's This One." So far so good? So far so good. But everyone carrying such a sign was a Negro female in advanced pregnancy. Tuck was delighted. So, one assumes, were his Democratic employers. So we are all, let's face it,

Derailed Goldwater

Four years earlier, Tuck penetrated Goldwater's bachelors' room, and foisted a young lady, who posed as a free-lance magazine writer, into the proceedings, which young lady proceeded to do everything possible to discredit the Goldwater operation, including the sudden departure of the train seconds after Goldwater had begun to address an audience. The engineer had taken the signal of an impostor conductor who looked exactly like Dick Tuck.

If I were a member of a jury, I don't know what I would do to Dick Tuck. Ever the Democrat, he has been back to the United States. Tuck and his exploits, which included direct obstruction of Republican rallies and direct eavesdropping of Republican councils, were the joke of many who now put on their hanging robes and droopy countenances, as they pass the word Watergate through their chaste lips. Please write to Sen. Kennedy, who is supposed to lead the investigation into Watergate, and ask him to subpoena good old Dick Tuck. If he can find him.

## Eurobonds

### Competition Forcing Cuts On Dollar Commission Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI)—"No, no, a thousand times no!" wails an American banker, who admits that his protest will not halt the arrival of negotiated commission rates for selling bonds on the international market.

To a Continental banker, however, revising the commission structure is greeted as a sign that the Eurobond market has come of age.

At stake is a healthy chunk of the \$125 million that some 150 banks divided (not very equally) among themselves for having sold a record \$5 billion worth of Eurobonds this year. While this is good enough reason to work up a sweat, the dispute over commissions ties in with a more fundamental change apparently under way—one working to the detriment of U.S. investment and U.K. merchant banks and to the advantage of the Continental giants which function as both commercial and investment banks and have a large, captive clientele.

Morgan & Co. International, for example, which was in second place in 1971 with issues managed and co-managed, failed to make this year's top 10 on the scores compiled by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and S.G. Warburg & Co.

Only White, Weld among the U.S.-linked houses remains in the select group while Lehman Brothers and Smith, Barney and Kuhn, Loeb long since preceded Morgan to the lower ranks. Only two U.K. merchant banks—Warburg and N.M. Rothschild—made the 1972 list.

The name of the game here is increasingly called "placing power." This means that if you happen to be Union Bank of Switzerland and can guarantee that 10 percent or more of any Eurobond

issue can be placed with UBS, the bank is in the group of banks managing the issue. Then UBS will be invited to join the managing group of a large number of issues.

It is also becoming apparent that banks with big placing power are leading the trend toward negotiated commission rates since they are assured, with their large placing power, of hefty commissions in any case. And, by cutting commissions the bank wins a new corporate customer to its commercial banking operation, the money lost by shaving the commission rate may be made up elsewhere.

Traditionally, dollar-denominated Eurobonds have been marketed with a 2.5 percent commission for the bankers—with managers of an issue getting 0.5 percent; underwriters, 0.5 percent; and members of the selling group, 1.5 percent. Often, one bank can fill all three roles.

This fall, the European Investment Bank blew the whistle on the fact that underwriters in this market have never been asked to swallow an issue to which the public had refused to subscribe and thus should not be rewarded with a 0.5 percent commission for a risk they were not assuming.

In the EIB issue, the managers and underwriters were the same few banks, dividing in all a 0.5 percent commission (instead of the more usual 1 percent). This 2 percent system was repeated by the EIB last month.

Two private placements employed the same technique. One for the European Coal and Steel Community and last week for the Swedish Investment Bank (\$15 million of 15-year bonds issued at par with a 7 1/2 percent coupon). Now on offer is a \$50-million

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	131.4	128.5	106.5
*Currency in circ.	\$65,574,000	\$65,162,000	\$61,040,000
*Total Loans	\$91,601,000	\$91,401,000	\$88,548,000
Steel prod. (tons)...	2,739,000	2,698,000	1,958,000
Auto production...	214,459	215,252	178,731
Daily oil prod. (bbls)...	9,535,000	9,544,000	9,299,000
Freight car loadings...	516,523	536,130	488,648
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr.	35,692,000	34,618,000	31,783,000
Business failures...	264	198	178

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	\$2,331,000	\$2,482,000	\$0,920,000
Unemployed	4,506,000	4,794,000	5,896,000
Industrial production...	116.7	115.7	106.3
*Personal Income...	\$82,000,000	\$91,800,000	\$74,800,000
*Money supply	\$242,409,000	\$241,609,000	\$227,700,000
Consumer Price Index...	136.5	136.2	122.4
Construct. Contracts...	171	187	157
*Mfrs. Inventories...	\$108,863,000	\$105,441,000	\$101,783,000
*Exports	\$4,384,000	\$4,157,000	\$2,707,000
*Imports	\$4,779,000	\$4,670,700	\$3,522,900

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100. The consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by W. D. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

issue for ENI, Italy's state-owned hydrocarbons agency. The commissions here are being shaved to 2 percent also, but by quarter-point cuts in the amount paid to the management group and the selling group. The latter cut has set much for flying, with a number of bankers charging that the selling-group commission should be the last thing to be tampered with, given the wide geographic spread of this market and the key role performed by the banks in selling bonds to their clients.

Bankers are very sensitive to charges of rate cutting and insist that the few cases where commissions have been shaved were for very special, first-class borrowers. It is apparent that many bankers fear the rate-cutting competition that has dissolved (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## Phase 3 in Wage-Price Stabilization Is Coming And Hard Decisions on Its Shape Are Needed

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Somewhat expected—but not surprisingly—President Nixon let it be known last week that he intends to seek congressional extension of the economic-control program beyond its scheduled expiration date next spring.

Upon that announcement, typically, there was a mild round of applause in the business and economic world and some hooting in the ranks of labor.

What the President did not indicate, however, is the nature of the program that he would like to keep as Phase Three of the wage-price stabilization effort. That, of course, is crucial for any meaningful assessment of the nation's continuing battle to halt excessive inflation.

Perhaps there is no firm commitment on that score in the administration now. It may well evolve from developments in the economy itself over the next few months or from the administration's current discussions with various interested factions on their recommendations for revision and modification of the present controls mechanism, which has been in place for more than a year.

### Diversity Expected

With so many special interests involved, the suggestions are bound to be quite diverse and, to some extent, contradictory. Business, in general, would like to see Washington progressively release its tight grip on the marketplace, while labor prefers either extension of some areas that have been exempt from controls or, alternatively, abolition of the whole mechanism in the interest of "achieving equity," as George Meany put it.

It will require some hard decisions in Washington, which are

certain to win less than unanimous endorsement. But it appears that some form of incomes policy must be clearly maintained for psychological and political reasons, if not for economic ones—just as, in retrospect, the Phase One and Phase Two programs were needed and quite effective in dampening inflationary expectations in business, labor and public circles. Even many of those who oppose controls on philosophical grounds now admit the contribution they have made in the last 18 months toward that end.

What is also recognized, however, is the fact that the longer a system of controls is in effect, the more difficult they are to administer and the greater reluctance there is to abandon them. For those reasons, a minority believes the controls program should not be continued much longer and most advocates want them ended before 1974 in the interest of greater efficiency in the free market.

There would be even less support for the proposal to extend controls if the nation were not confronted, as it is, with a heavy

round of wage bargaining next year.

In contrast to the last year, when wage contract negotiations were relatively light, the coming 12 months will see contract-reopening discussions in a long list of key industries, such as autos, metals, communications and transportation, involving some 5,000,000 workers, or about 40 percent of all people under labor contracts.

Ideally, the controls program should be more limited in the next phase, continuing a trend that started shortly after the program itself began with the 90-day wage-price freeze on Aug. 15, 1971. At first, about 15 percent of the economy was exempted from controls but, gradually, many workers and businesses were released from their restrictions.

It seems appropriate to many economic observers to confine the next stage of controls only to the "harmful" corporations and labor unions—which exercise such great influence on the general course of prices and wages, perhaps reducing their allowed levels of increases—but that may be impractical and inequitable.

### Relax the Pinch

It also seems advisable to relax the pinch on profit margins by designating additional base years for corporations to determine allowable margins and to resist the pressures to impose ceilings on interest rates.

Labor could hardly be mollified by such a program but some of labor's resistance might be eliminated if, at the same time, the Nixon administration was able to institute some program to reduce soaring prices in the food area and succeeded in its "moral suasion" campaign to limit the rise in interest rates and prevent (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market this week took a beating as declines outnumbered advances by a wide margin in moderate trading.

Factors weakening the market included profit-taking and some selling for tax-loss purposes as well as investor disappointment over the lack of any Vietnam cease-fire agreement. Despite the week's decline in prices, many brokerage firms remained optimistic over the market's potential. One broker commented that "the market continues to correct an overbought condition and should soon move upward again."

The depressed market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which finished the week at 265.3, down 0.25 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover on the Amex fell to 19,806,710 shares from 24,304,000 shares the week before. A total of 76 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week compared with the same number in the preceding week.

One of the better movers on the exchange was Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel, which advanced 3/8 to 37 1/8. There was no corporate news to account for the rise.

A big loser was Giant Stores, which tumbled 8 1/8 to 37 1/8. The company reported a loss in the October quarter against a profit of 12 cents a share a year earlier.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Hughes Tool tacked on 6 points and closed at 39 7/8 in heavy trading. The company went public a little over a week ago at \$30 a share.

## Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly over the last securities prices. The high, low and last bid prices are shown. The net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are net actual transactions but are not necessarily the best bid or offer prices. Prices do not include related market maker commissions. NASD is the Securities Supply by NASD.				High Low Last Chg.				Net				High Low Last Chg.				Net															
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# 15% RETURN NETT MINIMUM

International group of fermentation of antibiotics of broad-spectrum activity, introduces attractive investment opportunities in a promising and fast-growing industry.

\* Factories in Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Canada.  
\* Factory of Cosmetics in Paris.

\* 15% guaranteed annual return.

\* We are seeking shareholders willing to invest, buying a minimum ten shares of \$100 each or more.

\* We offer this possibility to invest and take out your money as and when you wish or even to use some of this investment in any of these countries, when you or any of your relatives travel.

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5. SIFA S.A. ITALY - ITALY

\* Also to be published in November:

1. ASL AG/ITALY - MIDDLE EAST-LEBANON  
2. ASL AG/ITALY - FAR EAST - TOKYO  
3. ASL AG/ITALY - SOUTHERN - INDONESIA  
4. ASL AG/ITALY - SOUTH AMERICA - BRAZIL

For further information and free booklet, please write to our European offices by our letter company:

ASL INC./S.A./Ltd

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abn-Am 7 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 8 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 9 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 10 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 11 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 12 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 13 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 14 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 15 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 16 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 17 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 18 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 19 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 20 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 21 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 22 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 23 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 24 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 25 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 26 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 27 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 28 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 29 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 30 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 31 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 32 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 33 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 34 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 35 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 36 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 37 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 38 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 39 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 40 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 41 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 42 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 43 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 44 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 45 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 46 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 47 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 48 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 49 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 50 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 51 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 52 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 53 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 54 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 55 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 56 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 57 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 58 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 59 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 60 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 61 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 62 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 63 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 64 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 65 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 66 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 67 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 68 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 69 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 70 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 71 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 72 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 73 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 74 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 75 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 76 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 77 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 78 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 79 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 80 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 81 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 82 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 83 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 84 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 85 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 86 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 87 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 88 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 89 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 90 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 91 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 92 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 93 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 94 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 95 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 96 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 97 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 98 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 99 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 100 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abn-Am 7 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 8 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 9 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 10 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 11 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 12 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 13 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 14 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 15 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 16 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 17 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 18 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 19 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 20 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 21 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 22 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 23 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 24 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 25 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 26 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 27 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 28 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 29 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 30 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 31 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 32 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 33 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 34 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 35 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 36 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 37 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 38 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 39 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 40 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 41 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 42 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 43 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 44 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 45 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 46 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 47 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 48 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 49 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 50 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 51 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 52 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 53 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 54 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 55 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 56 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 57 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 58 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 59 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 60 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 61 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 62 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 63 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 64 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 65 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 66 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 67 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 68 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 69 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 70 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 71 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 72 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 73 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 74 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 75 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 76 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 77 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 78 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 79 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 80 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 81 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 82 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 83 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 84 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 85 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 86 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 87 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 88 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 89 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 90 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 91 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 92 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 93 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 94 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 95 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 96 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 97 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 98 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 99 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 100 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abn-Am 7 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 8 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 9 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 10 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 11 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 12 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 13 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 14 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 15 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 16 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 17 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 18 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 19 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 20 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 21 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 22 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 23 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 24 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 25 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 26 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 27 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 28 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 29 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 30 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 31 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 32 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 33 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 34 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 35 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 36 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 37 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 38 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 39 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 40 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 41 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 42 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 43 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 44 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 45 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 46 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 47 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 48 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 49 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 50 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 51 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abn-Am 52 1/2%	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

**Bonds**

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4

**Bonds**

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4

**Bonds**

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
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**Bonds**

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4
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Colo. 7 1/2% 1978	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4

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## CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

Société Anonyme  
(Incorporated in France with limited liability)

**Share Capital**  
Issued and fully paid  
3,432,000 Shares of F75 each: F257,400,000

**Loan Capital**  
660,000 Convertible Bonds of F175 each: F115,500,000

**Bankers to the Introduction**  
Williams, Glyn & Co.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for permission to deal in and for quotation for the whole of the issued share capital and convertible bonds of CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE ("CCF"). Particulars relating to CCF are available in the statistical services of The Exchange Telegraph Company Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies of the particulars may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 5th January 1973, from:-

**Williams, Glyn & Co.,**  
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# Multibank

## Profit doubled in second full year's operations

EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNTS AT 31st OCTOBER	1972	1971	1970*
SHARE CAPITAL AND PROFIT RETAINED	4,863	4,310	2,006
SUBORDINATED LOANS (£ equivalent)	2,665	2,554	2,500
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	7,528	6,864	4,506
DEPOSITS	163,860	112,629	22,243
LOANS	58,978	47,337	10,004
TOTAL ASSETS	173,235	121,113	27,151
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	653	321	15

\* 6 months only

## London Multinational Bank

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## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 5.)  
commissions on the medium-term bank loan business may hit this market. The fact that money looking for investment opportunities is plentiful (and continually fed by massive deficits in the U.S. balance of payments), of course helps to make it very much a borrowers' market—for now.

Some bankers, including the one whose wall opened this account, believe that the credit standing of borrowers gets sufficient recognition by the coupon and pricing on the bonds they issue and that the special nature of this market—the geographic spread, the need to actually sell an issue—justifies the 2.5 percent commission.

Others see it as a sign of efficiency that the business can be done at the lowest possible cost and an assurance of the bright prospects for the market.

While it remains to be seen who is squeezed how much, it is clear that the squeeze is on. As White, Weld's Stanley M. Yassenovich told a bond conference in London last week, "the current syndicate structure is not satisfactory. The reforms he outlined included issues underwritten solely by an expanded group of managers (as in the EIB issues). While ruling out the likelihood of competitive bidding for bonds (as done in New York), he noted that "current developments imply different treatment for different borrowers. Certain issues will require special handling while a

few, major borrowers will consider they don't need advising services from issuers."

(This outlook does not include the commission structure for deutsche mark bonds. The 3 percent charged on those issues is insulated from competitive pressures due to the fact that access to the market is regulated by the German banks.)

The EIB issue is apparently designed for sale exclusively in Italy as the terms—it will be priced to yield 7 1/8 percent—are out of line with the market. For Italians, however, there are a number of advantages. Worried about the future of the lire, they protect themselves against a possible devaluation by investing in dollar instruments; they also get a higher return than is available on domestic bonds, and for insurance companies, the EIB bonds can be counted as reserve assets.

Overall, prices for dollar bonds suffered early last week from the heavy flow of new issues, the uncertain outlook for interest rates and short selling by the professionals. When no further deterioration set in by mid-week, dealers rushed back in buying bonds to cover their positions and pushed prices up a bit.

The \$35-million offering for Brazil was a standout, issued with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent (instead of the 8 1/2 percent envisaged) and priced at 99 1/2. The issue was sold simultaneously in the United States (as it was not subject to the interest equalization plan) and the sellout apparently came as a surprise. The scramble to buy bonds led to reports that U.S. banks were advised of their allotments (very small) before banks in Europe got the word and that U.S. affiliates here were jockeying for access to the issue.

Readers acknowledge receiving complaints but say that no proof of advance trading has been put forward.

The 12-year, \$20-million issue for Greece's Public Power Corp. was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent and South Africa's \$25 million of 15-year, 7 3/4 percent bonds were priced at 98.

Nova Scotia's 100-million-DM offering was priced at 98 with a coupon of 7 percent. Now on offer is Mexico's 100-million-DM, expected with a 7 1/4 percent coupon and an issue price of 98.

According to Kreditbank Luxembourg, the volume of bond market business this year totaled \$5 billion, a massive 49 percent ahead of 1971. By contrast, the gain last year over 1970 was 37 percent.

The dollar, while accounting for 60 percent of all issues floated this year, continued to lose its dominating role. It accounted for 55 percent of the total in 1971 and for 74 percent in 1970. The bank also reports that U.S. borrowers accounted for 34 percent of the issues floated this year against 31 percent last year and 27 percent in 1970.

European borrowers accounted for 41 percent this year against 48 percent in 1971 and 55 percent in 1970.

The preliminary Paribas figures, which include Eurodollar loans not counted by Kreditbank, show \$5.23 billion floated this year with Americans accounting for 32 percent of the total and Europeans, 43 percent.

Listed below are issues still on offer: a \$30 million for Trans-Africa Gas, line finance, expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent; a \$15 million for Petrobras, expected with a 7 3/4 percent coupon; a \$15 million for S.A. International, a 3 1/2 percent convertible into American Telephone & Telegraph, with \$24,400 shares changing hands as the stock closed at 52 3/8, up 7/8. Next in volume was Gulf Oil, with \$10,600 shares sold as the stock climbed 1/4 to close at 26 1/2.

The lead banks, as listed by Paribas and Warburg showed:

Deutsche Bank 1  
Union Bank Sws 1  
Kredit Lux 4  
W.M. Rothschild 4  
W.M. Warburg 8  
W.M. Wold 8  
Credit Comm. de France 9  
Wendel 18  
Not included for Eurobonds:  
a \$30 million for Trans-Africa Gas, line finance, expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent; a \$15 million for Petrobras, expected with a 7 3/4 percent coupon; a \$15 million for S.A. International, a 3 1/2 percent convertible into American Telephone & Telegraph, with \$24,400 shares changing hands as the stock closed at 52 3/8, up 7/8. Next in volume was Gulf Oil, with \$10,600 shares sold as the stock climbed 1/4 to close at 26 1/2.

In the secondary market last week, CIBEL reports handling transactions worth a nominal \$232.58 million, up from \$215.58 million while Euro-clear reports \$286.7 million in the latest week against \$288.9 in the previous week.

**\$275-Million Contract**

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority has awarded General Electric Co. a \$275-million contract to supply four nuclear steam supply systems and a 10-year supply of nuclear fuel for those systems.

## Form Sought For Phase 3 Of U.S. Curb

## Nixon's Request Omitted Any Details

(Continued from Page 9)

increases in rates of mortgages and other consumer loans. What should be done—or could be done—to curb the rise in food prices is probably the most nettling problem facing the administration. Government policies, regulations, practices and farm-support programs themselves are largely responsible for much of the inflation in the cost of food but, politically, it is probably not realistic to expect much change in that area.

**Food Prices High**

Although the overall level of inflation, as measured by consumer prices and the price deflator in the gross national product, has clearly and decisively declined in the last two years, the fact is not obvious to the general public for the simple reason that the cost of food is still so large, visible and significant in every family budget.

Food, of course, looms larger in the expenses of lower-income groups and, therefore, an effort to reduce its cost ought to be given much greater attention in Washington.

**Black Market Possible**  
Efforts to curb the inflation in farm product prices through price controls might bring more severe problems than the disease—shortages, black markets and rationing.

**Slips From a Peak**  
Last Monday, the stock market ascended to a new peak, then dropped back down the slope to new prices, after all had climbed so fast since mid-October that they were entitled to sink back for a while.

On Monday the Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 1,036.71, its record high, and more than 12 percent above its level in mid-October when its impressive rise began, prompted by the prospect of peace in Vietnam, the re-election of President Nixon and continued economic expansion.

Last week, the prospects for peace seemed to waver as talks in Paris ended without reaching a settlement. Furthermore, stock traders—living up to the dictum that "it's what you keep that counts"—stepped up the pressure to sell stock to take advantage of the fall's two-month advance.

As a result, stock prices declined Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and then muddled through Friday with more issues down than up and all the market averages showing small gains.

Airline stocks dropped sharply, partly because a rate conference in Switzerland ended and raised the prospect of a rate war after Feb. 1 Pan American World Airways announced, which dropped 1 1/4 to 9 1/2, was also adversely affected by the disclosure that a proposed \$75-million offering of convertible debentures, if not completed successfully, could cause the company financial difficulty.

**Plunge by Xerox**  
Xerox fell 5 3/4 to 149 3/4 on heavy volume after the Federal Trade Commission announced that it planned to issue a complaint charging the company with monopolizing the office-copier field through unfair marketing and patent practices.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange last week fell to \$7,039,040 shares from \$8,486,000 shares the week before. The most heavily traded issue was American Telephone & Telegraph, with \$24,400 shares changing hands as the stock closed at 52 3/8, up 7/8. Next in volume was Gulf Oil, with \$10,600 shares sold as the stock climbed 1/4 to close at 26 1/2.

In trading around 1979 issues, there were 583 advances and 1,204 declines, with 182 issues unchanged. New highs for the year totaled 170 and new lows 43.

On the American Stock Exchange, volume was at 19,809,710 shares with trading in 1,363 issues. There were 309 advances, 871 declines and 153 stocks unchanged. New highs totaled 53 and new lows 83.

In the credit markets, meanwhile, interest rates moved higher last week and bond prices declined. Short-term interest rates rose partly because corporations needed money to pay taxes to the federal government and dividends to their shareholders on Dec. 15—a big day for such payments.

Bond yields moved up slightly as investors argued that the expanding economy signals increased long-term borrowing. High-grade utility bonds, for example, yielded 7.35 percent last Friday, up from 7.20 percent a week earlier.

## Fighter Loses Weight Battle—and Others

MONTERREY, Mexico, Dec. 17 (AP)—Challenger Jose Legra got what he came for—the World Boxing Council version of the featherweight boxing title—while the promoter got a headache, and the champion got embarrassed, fazed and knocked down 10 times.

Last night's title fight in Monterrey was one for the record books. Clemente Sanchez, a hometown boy, had the crown until he stepped on the scales yesterday morning. The needle stopped three pounds over the 126 pound featherweight limit and Sanchez lost his title right there in his first defense. The Ring Record Book listed only two champions who lost the title on the scales—in 1929 and 1938.

The fight went on but a "blue northern" whipped into town and sent temperatures lower than Sanchez's spirits. The cold, combined with apathy after the fans learned what happened on the scales, cut deeply into the gate and left the promoter's pocketbook flatter than a tortilla.

Sanchez was so low he could hardly defend himself against the Cuban-born Legra, a veteran

of 128 fights. Sanchez hit the canvas 10 times before the referee mercifully stopped the bout midway through the 10th round. Only four other times in boxing history, according to the Ring Record Book, has a fighter been downed 10 or more times in a world title match. Had Sanchez won the fight, the title would have been declared vacant.

Legra tried to live up to his prediction of an early knockout. He decked Sanchez twice in the first round, three times in the second, took a breather until knocking him down again in the sixth, four times in the ninth and once in the tenth.

"I hope this proves to everyone in Mexico that I am the best," Legra said. "Maybe there is a Mexican who can beat me but I don't know him. Now I am taking the title away from Mexico and back to Spain. Long live Spain," he shouted after the bout.

Sanchez did prove a point. He refused to accept a boxing commission order that he shave his bushy beard before fighting. The point got him a \$400 fine.

## Knicks' Reserve Does Job Against Bulls

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Dave DeBusschere scored 27 points and Walt Frazier added 21 last night, but it was Phil Jackson who sparked the New York Knicks to a 97-83 victory over the Chicago Bulls.

Jackson replaced Bill Bradley, who got into early foul trouble and the 6-8 forward went on to score 16 points in the game, 12 in the second quarter.

Jackson's hook shot with 1 minute 42 seconds left in the first quarter gave the Knicks a 22-21 lead, which they never lost, and they went on to their 18th victory in 19 games at home.

**Rockets 123, Pistons 112**  
Former Piston Jimmy Walker scored 30 points to lead Houston to a 123-112 victory over Detroit. Bob Lanier was high scorer for Detroit with 36 and Dave Bing added 22 as the Pistons, trailing by 21-79 starting the fourth quarter, came back to trail, 101-99, but Walker hit a three-

point play and Mike Newlin contributed two baskets and Houston pulled away.

**Hawks 100, Cavaliers 94**  
At Atlanta, Jim Washington's jump shot broke a tie with 3:38 to play and the Hawks went on to a 100-94 victory over Cleveland. Neither team ever led by more than six points in the game.

**Braves 126, 76ers 103**  
Bob Kauffman, rookie Bob Adco and Elmore Smith combined for 88 points to lead Buffalo to a 126-103 victory over Philadelphia. Kauffman topped all scorers with 32 points, Smith dominated both backboards and collected 18 rebounds plus 25

points to spark Buffalo to its ninth victory of the season and fourth in five games against Philadelphia.

**Bullets 105, Warriors 99**  
Scoring a personal season-high total of 33 points, Elvin Hayes led Baltimore to a 105-99 victory over Golden State at home.

**Celtics 125, Trail Blazers 116**  
Boston, leading by as many as 20 points in the second half, held on to beat Portland, 125-116, for its fifth straight victory.

**Colonels 117, Rockets 119**  
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Kentucky Colonels, led by Dan Issel's 38 points, came from behind last night to beat the Denver Rockets, 117-119.

Denver had a 60-59 half-time lead in the American Basketball Association game, but the Colonels' 7-foot-2 center, Artis Gilmore, scored 15 of his 33 points in the second half to lead Kentucky to its 11th victory in 12 games.

Gilmore snared 23 rebounds and Issel blocked four shots to shut out Denver, while Rick Mount added 20 points for the Colonels on outside shooting.

**Pacers 125, TAMs 120**  
At Indianapolis, the Pacers cut short a Memphis comeback to win, 125-120, and maintained their mastery over the TAMs who have not beaten the Pacers in 14 straight games.

George McGinnis led Indiana with 30 points and Mel Daniels tallied 27.

Both teams had a new man in the lineup. Former NBA star Gus Johnson scored six points for Indiana in 10 minutes of action and Wendell Ladner tallied six for the TAMs.

**Congrats 189, Conquistadores 98**  
Carolina, bolstered by the shooting of Joe Caldwell, pulled away from San Diego in the final minutes to score a 100-98 home victory and stay atop the Eastern Division. Caldwell scored 23 points, 20 of them in the second half, and set an ABA record with 10 steals.

**Redskins' Brown Receives Award**  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Brad Van Pelt, defensive back from Michigan State, and the Washington Redskins' Larry Brown have been named by the Maxwell Club as the year's outstanding college and professional football players.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Jim F. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

## Sports

## Harvard Rows to a Victory On the Nile as Yale Is Last

LUXOR, Egypt, Dec. 17 (AP)—Harvard University's rowing team today beat Cambridge, Oxford, two Egyptian University teams and Yale on a two-kilometer course on the Nile River between the temples of Karnak and Luxor.

Harvard, last year's winner here, finished in 5 minutes 17 seconds with Cambridge five seconds behind. Oxford placed third at 5:24. To the surprise of many, Yale trailed behind the two Egyptian teams with its eight crewmen looking exhausted.

"It was a very tough race this year with all competitors fighting hard," Harvard captain William Mahoney said after the race. He said his crew had a bad start when one of his men had his oar hooked in the boat's anchor.

Yale coach Tony Johnson said, "What can I say? I have nothing to say... My boys were well prepared for the race... What happened is anybody's guess."

Cambridge and Oxford teams will challenge Harvard at a rematch in Cairo Thursday.

In keeping with Pharaonic tradition, the teams lined up in the yard of the ancient temples of Luxor, their oars raised at the entrance to the shrine, as a parade of Egyptian policemen stood robed in ornate gold and white Pharaonic gowns and headdresses. One of the Egyptians, dressed as Ramses II, led the ten-minute parade.

Public schools and government offices, normally open Sunday, were closed for the event and almost all the residents of the city took to the streets and the Nile bank to cheer the rowers.

The streets were decorated with posters and signs welcoming the teams. This is the second year the four Western universities, traditional rivals in their respective countries, have participated in the same competition.

Last year, Harvard won by two and a half lengths ahead of Oxford. Cambridge was third, Yale fourth and the two Egyptian teams last.

## The Scoreboard

**THOROUGHBRED RACING**—At San Mateo, Calif., Jan. 19, 1973, the Kentucky Derby will be run at 1:55 p.m. The winner's time will be 1:55. The race will be run on a 1 1/4 mile track. The winner's purse is \$200,000. The race will be run on a 1 1/4 mile track. The winner's purse is \$200,000. The race will be run on a 1 1/4 mile track. The winner's purse is \$200,000.

**BASEBALL**—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17, the Cardinals won 10-9 over the Braves. The Cardinals scored 10 runs, 10 hits and 10 errors. The Braves scored 9 runs, 9 hits and 9 errors.

**FOOTBALL**—At New York, N.Y., Dec. 17, the Jets won 17-10 over the Giants. The Jets scored 17 points, 17 hits and 17 errors. The Giants scored 10 points, 10 hits and 10 errors.

**BASEBALL**—At New York, N.Y., Dec. 17, the Yankees won 10-9 over the Red Sox. The Yankees scored 10 runs, 10 hits and 10 errors. The Red Sox scored 9 runs, 9 hits and 9 errors.

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## Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

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*By Alan Truscott*

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

S	T	R	A	P	E	C	E	E	T	T	N
T	R	A	C	E	M	E	A	L	N	O	E
E	L	I	G	H	T	C	E	N	T	I	S
P	O	S	E	M	A	N	T	A	O	M	B
A	L	S	O	O	N	I	D	M	E	D	E
A	L	S	O	O	N	I	D	M	E	D	E
E	L	S	E	B	A	I	R	A	N	C	L
F	I	L	V	E	D	O	R	B	I	L	L
A	S	O	I	A	I	N	A	N	P	E	A
M	Y	S	T	I	C	S	P	O	R	T	E
L	O	O	K	D	U	I	E				
A	L	T	E	R	B	A	I	L	P	A	I
F	I	F	T	C	E	N	T	P	I	E	C
A	T	T	I	P	L	O	T	R	A	M	O
R	O	S	E	A	T	N	O	T	R	E	N

'I DON'T THINK HE 'MEMBERED ME .... HE KEPT CALLIN' ME 'BUSTER'."

(Answers tomorrow)

**Jumbles: MAIZE WRATH DROWSY SPONGE**

**Answer:** *Why she always had something on whenever he picked for a date—SHE WAS MODEST*

**By John Canaday**

combs and elsewhere is habitually thought of as a fuzzy passageway between late Hellenistic and Byzantine art, with artists groping to adapt the sophisticated forms of the former to the needs of a new reality, and finally finding their way to the hieratic roundness of the latter.

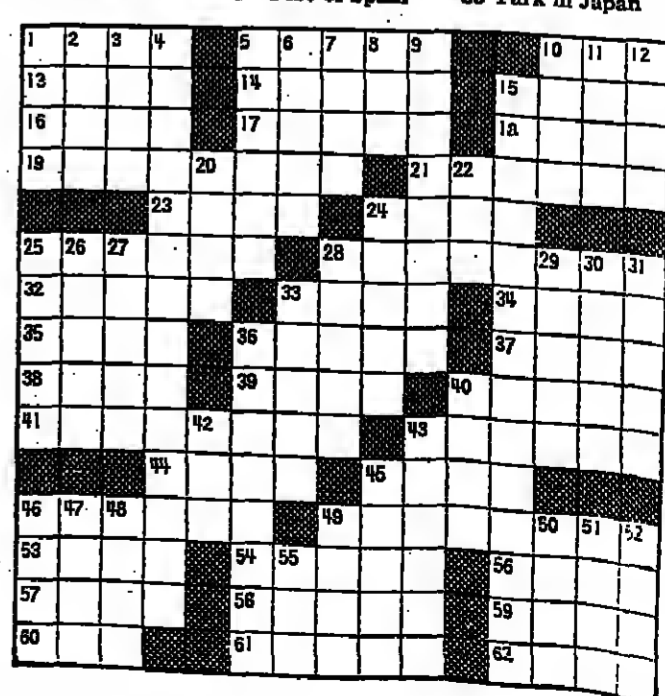
Not so. Partially dependent though it was on Hellenistic precedents (no art is born full-blown), Early Christian art strove for a new spontaneity, achieving a revolution that was a direct expression of the contrast with the effete traditionalism of its Hellenistic ancestry. That it was an art of growth by experiment distinguishes it equally from the art of rule and protocol developed in Byzantium.

The author, who is curator of the Hellenistic and Egyptian art at the Louvre, occupies a particularly significant position to the task. His Christian architecture, which, having virtually disappeared, has been neglected as the parent art of painting and sculpture.

Among other books that seem to have been published for reasons other than sales lure alone, a most exceptional one is "Giuseppe Castiglione: A Jesuit Painter at the Court of the Chinese Emperors" by Cecil and Michel Beurdeley (Tuttle, \$25). From Giuseppe Castiglione, an artist in the late Italian baroque manner—he was pretty good—was one of several painter-missionaries who went to the Chinese court early in the 18th century. When he died in Peking in 1766 at the age of 80, he had been there for 51 years and, while he didn't know much luck in spreading the faith, he did leave behind the name Long Shu-shing, as an artist, and was (and is) a collector's favorite. His style blends Chinese and Western manners—although to Western eyes it looks mostly Chinese. The book extends beyond art to Chinese court life and customs. There are plentiful reproductions. The color is very convincing, though it has no basis for direct comparison with the originals.

**By Will Feng**

<u>ACROSS</u>			
1 City in Ohio	43 Showed	11 Single entry	
5 Vikings	44 Thor's stepson:	12 Elapses	
10 Excavate	.. Var.	15 Tourist's	
13 Scout	45 Plane maneuver	purchase	
14 African lilies	46 Gauguin's island	22 Retreat	
15 Packard or	49 Choice wines	24 Swiftly	
Saxon	53 Musical work	25 Greek island	
16 Average	54 Ingenious	26 Choice	
17 High country	56 Flurry of	27 Knock	
18 Lemon or lime	happenings	28 Caught sight of	
19 Optional course	57 Man or Wight	29 Mary Ann Evans	
21 Dialects	58 Resort in	30 Lunar valley	
22 One of a	59 .. factor	31 Surfeited	
privileged group	60 Colorado	33 Football bowl	
24 With: Fr.	61 Fix chestnuts	34 .. sign	
25 Calumniate	62 Permeate	40 Pollution factor:	
28 Fore-and-aft		42 High, in music	
sails		43 Injun or John	
32 Havelock	<u>DOWN</u>	45 Resides	
33 Quarrel	1 Solitary	46 Labor	
34 Lamb	2 Reversed ooe	47 Semicircular	
35 Angler, sometimes	3 Additional	48 ..	
	4 Vacation of a	49 Island dance	
	sort	43 Dante's "La —	
36 Electric power	5 Aboriginal	Nuova"	
37 Slant	6 Martini tidbit	50 Stare	
38 Auricular	7 Garment	51 Word in	
39 Fencing sword	8 Observe	philosophy	
40 Mink item	9 Spend the	Look for	
41 Notched	summer	hargrains	
	10 Peso of Spain	55 Park in year	



## Beat Colts, 16-0, for No. 14

# Dolphins Complete Undefeated Season

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI, Dec. 17 (UPI)—With a 16-0 victory over the Baltimore Colts that displayed their variety of talents, the Miami Dolphins completed yesterday the first unbeaten and untied 14-game regular-season schedule in National Football League history.

Earl Morrall, the 38-year-old quarterback who was drafted on \$100,000 during the off-season, collaborated with Paul Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown pass play and Gary Yepremian kicked field goals of 40, 50 and 35 yards.

Morrall's five-yard gain on a scramble also enabled the Dolphins to break the NFL team rushing record of 3,885 yards set by the Detroit Lions in 1958 with the single-wing formation. The Dolphins finished with 2,851 yards for the season.

But in a drama that had the sellout crowd of 80,010 shouting "Go, Mer, Go" in the final minutes, Eugene (Mercury) Morris was unable to join Larry Csonka as a 1,000-yard runner. The starting running back finished at 991, with 86 yesterday.

Twice in the closing minutes, Morris limped off the field with a twisted ankle that was called "not serious" by coach Don Shula.

But he had the opportunity, but I kept slipping on that. I didn't know where it was until you were in it."

Now the Dolphins enter the American Conference playoffs, as the Eastern Division champions, they will oppose the Central Division runner-up, either Pittsburgh or Cleveland, here next Sunday.

To add to their strength, the Dolphins also will have Bob Griese, their all-NFL quarterback last season, available for the playoffs, leading to the Super Bowl game.

## Redskins Upset As Bills' Simpson Runs to Title

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Two interceptions and the running of O. J. Simpson gave lowly Buffalo a 26-17 upset victory today over Washington.

Simpson captured the NFL rushing title by gaining 101 yards in 26 carries, giving him 1,251 yards for the season. Washington's Larry Brown, sitting on the bench for the second straight week, finished with 121.

With the score tied at 17-all and the Redskins attempting to get into field goal range, Buffalo linebacker Dale Fowler, activated just prior to the game, took a Billy Kilmer pass off the fingertips of running back Elmer Muikey and went 42 yards to the Washington 3. Two plays later, with only 43 seconds remaining in the game, Jim Braxton bulled his way into the end zone from the four to give Buffalo a 4-9-1 season record.

Washington finished 11-5 for the season.

The Bills jumped to an early lead when Alvin Wyatt picked off a Kilmer pass and clunked 49 yards down the right sideline to score.

Six minutes later, John Leybold booted a 23-yard field goal for a 10-0 Buffalo lead. Midway through the second period, a short Buffalo punt rolled dead on the Bills' 40-yard line. A deep pattern, but Buffalo was called for interference on the eight. Muikey, making his first start of the season, went around the right side on the next play to score.

Washington moved out front 14-10, in the third quarter on Bob Brunt's two-yard plunge and Curt Knight later added a 55-yard field goal to boost the Skins' advantage to seven points.

## NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA	Points	For	Against
A. Washington	11	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
D. Dallas	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
N.Y. Jets	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
N.Y. Giants	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Philadelphia	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104

AFC Standings									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA	Points	For	Against
A. Green Bay	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
San Francisco	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Minnesota	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Chicago	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104

AFC Standings									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA	Points	For	Against
A. Miami	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
N.Y. Jets	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Baltimore	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Buffalo	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
New England	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104

AFC Standings									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA	Points	For	Against
A. Pittsburgh	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Cleveland	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Cincinnati	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Houston	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104

AFC Standings									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA	Points	For	Against
A. Oakland	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Kansas City	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
San Diego	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
Denver	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104

AFC Standings									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA	Points	For	Against
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Los Angeles	10	3	0	.769	310	104	248	310	104
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After having missed eight games with a severe ankle injury, Griese replaced Morrall in the fourth quarter. He was at quarterback for the Dolphins' last two series, a total of 14 plays. He completed two of his three passes for a total of 18 yards.

Shula declined to discuss his quarterback plans for the play-off opener. But it would be a surprise if Morrall did not start next week's game. By completing seven of 15 passes for 110 yards, his totals were 83 of 150 for 1,362 yards and 11 touchdowns.

"We're delighted to have accomplished what no other NFL team has done," Shula said. "But now we've got to make it 17-0 for it to mean something."

Shula was alluding to the three post-season victories necessary to emerge as Super Bowl champions. Last season the Dolphins lost to the Dallas Cowboys, 24-3, in the Super Bowl. Shula also was the coach of the Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III, when the New York Jets registered their historic upset.

In the 52 seasons of the NFL, there have been only two other unbeaten teams. The 1934 Chicago Bears had a 13-0 record, and the 1942 Bears had an 11-0 record. Both of the Bears teams lost the NFL title game.

In 1948, the Cleveland Browns of the All-America Conference produced a 14-0 regular-season record and won their league's championship game, the only pro team to sweep all its games. But the NFL historians do not recognize achievements in the AAC, which folded after four seasons with the Browns joining the NFL.

As for the Colts, their young quarterback, Marty Domres, completed 11 of 23 passes for 128 yards and ran for 32 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown. Jim O'Brien missed a 20-yard field goal attempt in the first quarter that preserved the Dolphins' 8-0 lead.

The most dramatic development for the Colts was the brief appearance of Johnny Unitas, their 32-year-old quarterback, in his final game in a Colts uniform. Unitas appeared in the second quarter, with Domres out momentarily with a bruised knee. Unitas threw two passes, one for a three-yard gain; the other was intercepted.

Aided by a double turnover on a fumble recovery after an interception of a Morrall pass, the Dolphins established a 10-0 lead in the first half.

Returning the opening kickoff, Charley Leigh appeared about to break into the clear when he lost his footing at the Dolphins' 40-yard line and stumbled down at the 44. From there, the Dolphins moved into position for Yepremian's 40-yard field goal.

Early in the second quarter, the Dolphins were in a third-and-eight situation at the Colts' 15-yard line when Morrall's pass was intercepted by Bruce Laird at the two, but the rookie safetyman, after having run to the 33, fumbled and Howard Twilley recovered.

Provided with another opportunity, Morrall collaborated with Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown play, with the sleek wide receiver making a twisting catch at the one.

Yepremian's 40-yard field goal, following Morrall's five-yard scramble that established the NFL team rushing record, opened the Dolphins' lead to 13-0 late in the third quarter.

In the Colts' next series, Domres was intercepted by Jake Scott at the Dolphins' 44. Yepremian followed with a 36-yard field goal shortly after the fourth quarter began.

Chief 17, Falcons 14

At Atlanta, Ed Podolak caught a touchdown pass from Len Dawson with 2:15 left to play to give Kansas City a 17-14 victory over Atlanta. The victory enabled the Chiefs to wind up with a winning record, 8-6, and left the Falcons, who were eliminated yesterday from the NFC Western Division race, with a 7-7 mark.

The Falcons, trying to post their first-ever win, had taken a 14-10 lead with 9:31 remaining on a 17-yard pass from Bob Berry to Ken Burrow. But the Chiefs then drove 81 yards, mainly on the running of Podolak, to their winning touchdown.

Dave Hampton temporarily became Atlanta's first 1,000-yard rusher on the second play of the final period. But he lost six yards on his only other run to wind up with a season total of 985.

Brown 26, Jets 10

Mike Phipps threw two second-half touchdowns passes to Frank Pitts to lead Cleveland to a 26-10 road victory over the New York Jets that moved the playoff-bound Browns into contention for the American Football Conference championship.

If Pittsburgh (10-3) loses to San Diego later today, the Browns will be the Central champions and host Oakland next Saturday in the playoffs. A Steeler victory would give Pittsburgh its first title in 40 years of NFL play and relegate Cleveland to the wild card category and a road matchup with the unbeaten Miami Dolphins.

Phipps threw an 80-yard TD pass to Pitts on the first play after the Jets blew an opportunity to break a 10-10 tie when Bobby Howfield missed a 18-yard field goal attempt. Phipps then hit Pitts with an eight-yard scoring pass early in the fourth quarter after defensive tackle Walter Johnson intercepted a deflected pass by Bob Davis.

More Sports News on Page 13

Italian 17, Colts 14

When Bruce Gossett kicked the extra point, the 49ers narrowed the gap to 17-13 with six minutes to go. Nearly five of those six minutes were eaten up by Fran Tarkenton and the Vikings, though.

But Tarkenton finally had to surrender the ball, with Mike Eischel punting to the San Francisco 21. Now a personal foul was called against Minnesota's John Ward for shoving, and the ball was moved to the 34 with Brodie 66 yards and 90 seconds away from losing.

Brodie's first move was a nine-yard pitch to Larry Schrieber. Then he threw a swing pass to Vince Washington, who carried the eight yards for a first down on the Minnesota 48. Then he missed Ted Kwalick in the middle, but interference was called on Jeff Simon and the 49ers had a first down on the 26 with 78 seconds left.

The 49ers then tried their only "fancy" play of the series, a lateral to Isenberger, who flipped a pass toward Schrieber, who was a man up in the end zone. A draw to Schrieber gained six yards and Brodie called his last time out with a minute left. Then he hit Vince Washington on the left side of an 18-yard gain to the two-yard line.

"I hadn't played in so long, there were only a few plays I could call," Brodie recalled later. "The fancy stuff was out. Once we reached the two, I had to pass to save the clock. I decided to try three passes and then run as a last resort."

His first pass was blocked by Jim Marshall, his second was incomplete beyond Wilcher on the right side of the end zone. Then, on third down with 25 seconds left, he rolled right, looked for a receiver, motioned to Wilcher to move clear of Charlie West in the end zone and fired. Wilcher, a reserve wide receiver, cradled the ball for his first touchdown of the season.

When Gossett added the extra point, San Francisco suddenly had a 20-17 lead with a small riot of joy breaking out in the end zone. The game ended seconds later as Fred Cox missed a 43-yard field goal for Minnesota, a maneuver that still would not have cost the 49ers their title even if it had connected.

"I was aware of that," coach Bud Grant said, "but we were trying to get a tie and end our season with a winning record."

Ski Sums

DOWNHILL

1. Roland Collombin, Switz., 2:05.57.
2. Karl Cordin, Austria, 2:06.15.
3. David Zwilling, Austria, 2:06.28.
4. Andreas Sprechler, Switz., 2:06.38.
5. Peter Engstler, Austria, 2:07.24.
6. Bernhard Russel, Switz., 2:07.37.
7. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria, 2:07.49.
8. Mike Lafferty, U.S., 2:07.49.
9. Marcello Varello, Italy, 2:07.70.
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The Austrians placed five men in the top eight. Their No. 1 skier, 22-year-old Cordin, was second in 2:06.15, edging teammate Zwilling, who clocked 2:06.28.

Andreas Sprechler of Switzerland took fourth place in 2:06.38, followed by Austrian Franz Klammer in 2:07.24 and Kurt Engstler in 2:07.40. The two young Austrians had never placed among the top 10 in World Cup race.

Olympic champion Russel was seventh in 2:07.37; Tritscher of Austria, a surprising winner at Val d'Isere, was eighth in 2:07.40. Mike Lafferty, of Eugene, Ore., placed ninth in 2:07.49. Marcello Varello of Italy placed tenth in 2:07.70.

Other top World Cup leaders are yesterday's downhill winner Roland Collombin of Switzerland, who is third with 38 points, and Austrian Karl Cordin and Reinhard Tritscher, tied for fourth with 28.

The first heat, with 55 gates, was smoother than the second, which had 59 gates, some rough turns and a bumpy second half.

Neureuther led the first heat with a bare three hundredths of a second edge over Thoeni. Cochran was third despite a mistake at midcourse. West German Max Rieger was fourth and

customers in Candlestick Park as the 49ers clinched a title and a playoff spot that had seemed beyond reach only two minutes earlier.

As a result, the 49ers won their third straight Western championship and the last remaining playoff berth in the National Football League. If they had lost, both prizes would have been up for grabs today in Los Angeles and Atlanta. But they muscled both the Rams and Falcons out of contention in the mist and rain this afternoon, and will open the eight-team playoff leading to the Super Bowl next Saturday against the Dallas Cowboys.

The Hard Way

It was a tortuous route that Dick Nolan's club took to the playoffs, at that—winning only two of the first five games this season, then five of the next seven and never leading Minnesota yesterday until the final half-minute.

The 49ers even sabotaged themselves in the grand manner, committing seven costly turnovers: Two on lost fumbles, five on interceptions. Three of the interceptions were thrown by Spurrier, two by Brodie after he relieved the 27-year-old quarterback, but Gene Washington and a 53-yard play, found Vic Washington for eight and finally pitched to Gene Washington again for 24 yards and the touchdown.

Final March

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## Observer

## Some Old Sayings

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—There are many cryptic sayings about Vietnam and the war there. Today we publish the most cryptic of all.

Peace is at hand, but the hand is at the end of the tunnel.

If Vietnam goes Communist, President Nixon will go to Peking and Moscow like a row of falling dominoes.

In the Johnson administration the government said there was no such word as "tunnel." In the Nixon administration the government announced that "tunnel" was a five-letter word.

During the Stone Age it would not have occurred to anyone to bomb anyone else back to the Stone Age. This is because Stone Age man was not civilized. An advanced degree of civilization is required to produce truly great barbarians.

To say that a man was "neither fish nor fowl" was a phrase that fell out of use during the Vietnam war. Instead, we began saying of people that they were either "hawks" or "doves." Thus we left land and water behind us in our small efforts at poetic speech and took to the air, birds who think of themselves as birds while looking for light at the ends of tunnels have more urgent problems than they want to

hear about. This is why politicians keep telling us we are No. 1.

Paris is at the end of the tunnel.

President Kennedy said that we would have to struggle bravely if we were to avoid the plight of being No. 2. President Johnson said that we were not only No. 1, but also Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. President Nixon said that we were at least No. 1, and would have told us that we were also Nos. 2 and 3 except that he feared hurting the feelings of China and the Soviet Union. "What I'd like to know," said the mole in the old fable of Aesop, "is why, if I'm No. 1, I have to spend my life down here in this tunnel, while the Japanese and the Germans and the French and the Swedes and all those others from No. 17 through 87 are up in the light drinking wine on sun-dappled hill-sides with beautiful women."

A mole will never break into the light at the end of the tunnel, not because there is no light there, but because it so frightens him that he will turn aside from it and start burrowing a new tunnel, possibly in Burma.

The Pentagon people understand that war is irrational and that irrational activity, while natural to humankind, must be explained in nonsensical terms so absurd that humankind will not think to question his own solemn good sense. Thus, they never discuss the "tunnel" at the Pentagon. They concede the existence of "a metaphorical subterranean connector system linking hypothetical ingress and egress channels." From time to time they also announce that there is "an increased capability of luminous-egress visibility." These are \$75 billion-a-year words. Despite paying such huge sums for them, we persist in laying out additional money for copies of "Alice in Wonderland," where, with the exception of the children in the eternal and joyous nature of folly.

If the Vietnam war lasts another four years, Prof. Kissinger will no longer be No. 2, but he will be well qualified to become a tour guide in Paris, and should therefore not be allowed to go on welfare while writing his book, which will make him a great deal of money no matter what happens. Posterity may observe that Vietnam made professorship as fruitful as defense contracting.

There is a tunnel at the end of the tunnel.

## Storm Damages Liner

GENOA, Dec. 17 (AP)—Gale force winds struck the Italian ocean liner Cristoforo Colombo in the Atlantic, causing slight deck damage and minor injuries to 34 persons, the ship's owners said yesterday. They said the ship was continuing its journey and would arrive on time today at Lisbon. It left New York Dec. 10 with 430 passengers and a crew of 550.

## Danish Pianist Named

SYDNEY, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—The chairman of the Australian opera, Claudio Alcorco, has announced the appointment of Danish pianist John Winther as general manager. Mr. Winther, at present master at Denmark's Royal Conservatory of Music, will take up his new position in March, 1973.

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## Glory Slow For Guthrie in Oklahoma

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

OKLAHOMA, Okla. (NYT)—Out on the eastern edge of this little farming and ranching town, where the streets run to yellow clay and the yards are littered with broken-down cars on cinder blocks, there is a crumbling hillside shack with a high porch that commands the best view in Okemah.

A person can stand on this porch and take in a lot of what Oklahoma is all about—oil pumps rhythmically nodding like so many giant praying mantises, fat Black Angus cattle grazing in a pasture of frost-crumpled prairie grass, and wind, always the wind, rattling willows down in the bottom, flapping blue denim overalls on a galvanized line, kicking up a puff of dust on a distant tabletop butte.

Inside the old shack, there are four dank and empty rooms. The light is bad, but the graffiti can be read:

"Hey, hey Woody Guthrie, I wrote on your wall."  
"...and Woody, no one even cared."  
Not until recently, anyway.

Town Is Concerned  
Now, however, five years after he died at the age of 35 and his ashes were scattered over the Atlantic, Woody Guthrie is suddenly the talk of Okemah.

Some of this town's 3,000 residents have decided it is time to honor him as a native son who became the balladeer of the Depression and Dust Bowl by writing 1,000 heartfelt folk songs, among them "This Land Is Your Land" and "So Long, It's Been Good to Know You."

Other residents are opposed to granting any honors because Guthrie was a Communist, a left-winger who betrayed the conservatism of rural, eastern Oklahoma and wrote a newspaper column for the American Communist party.

And of course everyone suddenly remembers that he wrote that column after his surflet of social impatience boiled over.

Were it not for Earl Walker,

Thus far, supporters of the dusty-voiced singer have managed to get "Home of Woody Guthrie" painted on one of the town's water tanks. They also have persuaded the local library to accept a collection of his records and books.

But the town is still holding out on the ultimate honor—an annual Woody Guthrie Day.

"Commemoration just isn't justified because of Guthrie's Communist affiliation, whether he was active or duped," says Allison Kelly, a banker.

"A Great Musician" is justified because Woody was a great musician and a great individual who nobody ever proved was a Communist," counters Earl Walker, a petroleum company owner who recently bought the old Guthrie house from another family for \$7,000 and hopes to turn it into a "living memorial" run by a non-profit foundation.

Such give and take has caused memories of Woody to flood back in Okemah.

Suddenly, those who knew him and those who did not seem to remember the wiry, curly-haired boy who "blew out" of here at the age of 15, memories of the panoramic view from that high porch imbedded deep in his psyche, battered guitar slung across his back, "bound for glory, bound to win," as he put it.

Suddenly everyone seems to recall how Woody used to swing up on red-bellied freights to escape railroad yard "bulls," how he joined with other Dust Bowl migrants to pick the grapes of wrath in California, how he used to sing out for the laboring man to "take it easy, but take it."

Recognition Urged  
And of course everyone suddenly remembers that he wrote that column after his surflet of social impatience boiled over.

Were it not for Earl Walker,

the memories might have lain dormant.

But Mr. Walker is a staunch Guthrie fan, and he has pushed repeatedly for some sort of recognition.

The instance, he led the drive to have the water tank painted. (The two other towers already were labeled "hot" and "cold," an indication that the water board does not always toe the conservative line that cuts through rural Oklahoma.)

Already some people are speaking out against the new paint job, done in black against a bright yellow background.

"Woody was no good. About half the town feels that way. I knew him, went to school with him, used to whip him. He doesn't deserve to have his name up there."

Before persuading the water board to act, Mr. Walker joined with some of Woody's second cousins—the only kin left here—and led the fight that forced the local library to accept the collection of Guthrie records and books.

Initially the library board flatly refused, relenting only in the face of Mr. Walker's pressure and when Woody's widow, Marjorie, and his son, Arlo, also a folk singer, showed up in Okemah to hand over the gift in person.

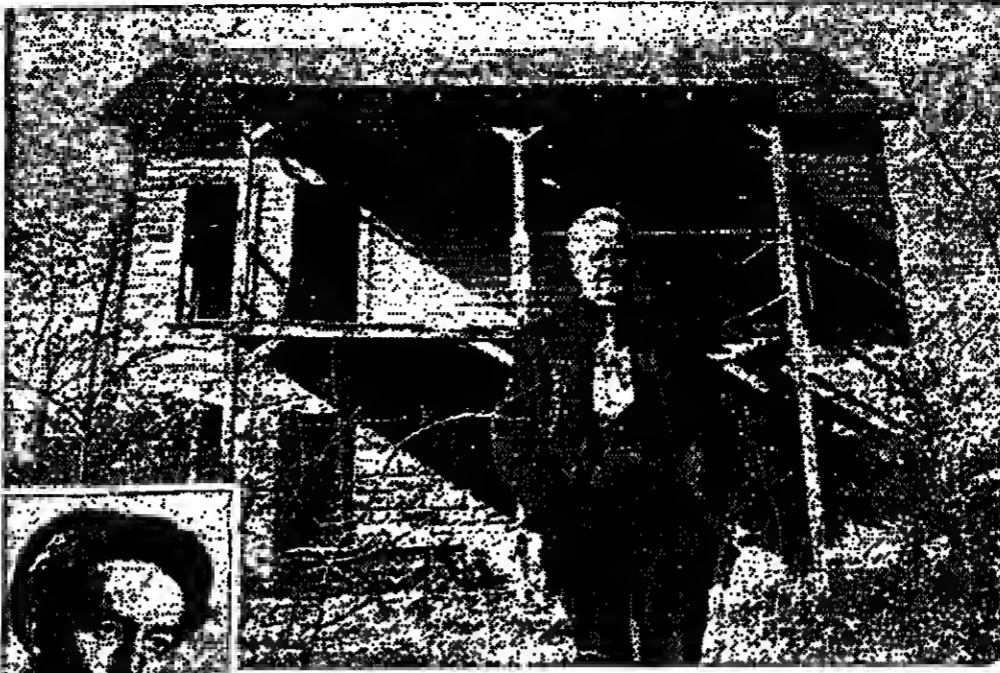
Mr. Walker and his followers are now pushing for a Woody Guthrie Day.

"We'll get something through sooner or later, but there's no question that some people still don't fully accept Woody," says J. O. Smith, a hardware store owner.

One of those people is Mr. Smith's son, Mac, owner of a variety store. He says:

"We can honor him in some manner, okay. But he did have that affliction and we ought not to go hog wild by painting his name all over the place."

Mr. Smith, who sells records, has never had a request for anything by Woody Guthrie de-



THE BEST VIEW IN OKEMAH—Earl Walker stands in front of Woody Guthrie's childhood home, which he wants to turn into a "living memorial" to the folk singer, who died five years ago. Not everyone agrees. Inset shows Guthrie.

## PEOPLE: Short End of the Stick For Three Santa Clauses

A couple of Santa stories for openers. 1) A Saint Paul department store has given the heavenly to two Santas who told youngsters asking for toy guns that Santa Claus doesn't give such things. Bill Devine and Darrell Baird, both 24, were fired by the store officials who said "We don't feel that it's the responsibility of the Santa Claus to become involved in a customer's desires as to merchandise selection for Christmas." Said Devine: "If we eliminate the desire for guns, there really wouldn't be as much violence... I think the world sees Santa as a peacemaker."

And 2) Biting on an olive, a Santa (Dick Wright) in an Atlanta department store replied with the obvious when a five-year-old boy asked him what he would need if he had two shoes and one sock. The child punched him hard in the stomach.



Paul Jess, snake eater.

Anyone who receives mail from the United States (or in it for that matter) knows it takes a while for correspondence to get to its destination. But sometimes even the state mail can be worth the wait.

From Sanford, N.Y., some-where in the Midwest via who knows where:

The background. Before the Ohio State-Michigan football game in 1970 in Columbus, Ohio, some State fans had printed up some bumper stickers that read, "Fuck Michigan." The top cop on the vice squad went on the radio to say these things were obscene and illegal, no arrests now, but...

Thomas Harrington, a sophomore at Ohio State, continued to display one in the window of his car. He was arrested, etc. On Feb. 5, 1971, Judge James A. Pearson of the Franklin County Municipal Court, Criminal Division, ruling in the case of the City of Columbus vs. Thomas Harrington, wrote, in part: "This Court cannot say that the bumper sticker in question appealed to the prurient interest in sex. To the contrary, knowing the prevailing mood of the citizens of Columbus, Ohio prior to the Ohio State v. Michigan football game, this Court feels it expressed the derogatory nature of this mood towards the University of Michigan football team and the State of Michigan as a whole. It is also the belief of this Court that most of the citizens of central Ohio would feel that it had some redeeming social value." This court therefore finds that... the affidavit should be dismissed."

Further to the U.S. mails. Kendall H. Kenney of Clarksville, West Virginia, received a letter last week—24 years late. Postal officials said the letter, mailed from the Clarksville Community Chest on Nov. 29, 1938, was found during renovation of the post office.

Going down that hot dusty road Ohio wind was blowing. I passed your only childhood home And Woody, I'm a knowin' Well, Woody, I finally made it. Woody, I finally made it. Woody, I finally made it. And Woody, no one even cared.

Lord Harlech, friend of the late President Kennedy and a former British ambassador to Washington, went to a weekend wedding in Selkirk, England, carrying the month-old baby of the bride and groom, his daughter, Victoria, 26, and Julian Lloyd, 25, son of an English landowner.

Striking back. Members of a British band, England, night club said they saw a fish kill a seagull. They said that when the bird dived to grab a skate, the fish grabbed the bird, pulled it below the surface and drowned it.

James Taylor's long hair got caught in a transmission, drove shaft while he was singing beneath his delivery van in Boston. The truck began rolling down a hill and dragged him by the hair 300 feet before he freed himself. Police said Taylor, 18, was treated at a hospital for minor head and arm injuries.

Samuel Justice.

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